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AGRICULTURE

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24 October 1983

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CONTENTS

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NATIONAL

Grain, Cotton Output Expected To Exceed, 1982 (XINHUA Domestic Service, 27 Sep 83).....	1
GUANGMING RIBAO Urges Economical Use of Land (Yin Chuanfu; GUANGMING RIBAO, 4 Sep 83).....	2
Rural Survey Work Reflects New Rural Economic Development (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 21 Jul 83).....	5
New Understanding of Agriculture Required (Yu Guangyuan; NONGYE JINGJI WENTI, No 4, 23 Apr 83)....	10
China's Ecological Balance Placed in Historical Context (Xiong Wenyu, Ren Rongrong; NONGYE JINGJI WENTI, No 7, 23 Jul 83).....	19
More Households Specialize in Rural Production (XINHUA, 27 Sep 83).....	31
Briefs	
Freshwater Fish Output	33

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

Loess Highlands Developed With UN Assistance (XINHUA, 13 Sep 83).....	34
Weather Station Issues Warning on Typhoon No 11 (Beijing Domestic Service, 29 Sep 83).....	35

FUJIAN

Fujian Province Tackles Middle-, Low-Yield Land Production
(FUJIAN RIBAO, 2 Jul 83)..... 36

GANSU

Briefs
Gansu Agriculture Meeting 37

GUANGDONG

Briefs
Guangdong Low-Yield Land 38

GUIZHOU

Briefs
Rural Combines 39

HEBEI

Forestry Organs Hold Meeting on Responsibility System
(JINGJI RIBAO, 2 Jul 83)..... 40

Forestry Production Responsibility System Must Be Improved
(Editorial; JINGJI RIBAO, 2 Jul 83)..... 42

Commentator on City Development of Rural Commodity Production
(HEBEI RIBAO, 5 Jul 83)..... 44

HEILONGJIANG

Heilongjiang Develops Animal Husbandry
(XINHUA, 19 Sep 83)..... 48

Briefs
Wheat Procurement 49
Grain Output 49
Grain Treatment Plant 49
Beet Output 49
Wheat Output 49
Heilongjiang Harvesting Operation 50
Wheat Harvest 50
Sanjiang Plain Construction 50
Potato Harvest 50

HENAN

First Mass Seed-Processing Plant in Henan Completed
(ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 21 Jul 83)..... 51

Briefs		
Procurement Circular		52
HUBEI		
Hubei Meeting Calls for Combating Flood Peak		
(Hubei Provincial Service, 5 Oct 83).....		53
Briefs		
Production Relief Work		55
Rice Procurement		55
HUNAN		
Briefs		
Foodstuff Industry Meeting		56
JILIN		
Tonghua Prefecture Transforms Commune System		57
(Jilin Provincial Service, 5 Oct 83).....		57
Briefs		
City Grain Production		58
Beet Production		58
Sugar Beet Production		58
Ginseng Procurement Circular		58
LIAONING		
Briefs		
Trees Planted		59
Production Contracted Households		59
Grain, Soybean Output		59
Ginned Cotton Procurement		59
Afforestation		59
Fresh-Water Fishery		60
Grassland Development		60
County Cotton Production		60
Water Reserve		60
Liaoning Reservoir		60
Township Government Set Up		60
NEI MONGOL		
Briefs		
Grass Planting		61
Grain Harvest		61
Animal Husbandry		61

SHAANXI

Briefs	
Meeting on Grass, Trees	62

SHANDONG

Shandong Article Calls for Dry Farming (Wang Jiyun; DAZHONG RIBAO, 12 Sep 83).....	63
---	----

Great Rural Changes Take Place in Shandong (Chen Beijiang; XINHUA Domestic Service, 6 Oct 83).....	64
---	----

Briefs	
Cotton Procurement	65
Wheat Sowing	65
Cotton Harvest	65
Cotton Procurement	65

SHANXI

Shanxi Government Issues Notice Supporting 'Two Households' (SHANXI RIBAO, 20 Jul 83).....	66
---	----

Meeting on Planting Trees on Taiheng Shan Held (SHANXI RIBAO, 18 Sep 83).....	69
--	----

Briefs	
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	70

SICHUAN

SICHUAN RIBAO: Agricultural Capital Construction Urged (Editorial; SICHUAN RIBAO, 9 Sep 83).....	71
---	----

Briefs	
Mid-Season Rice	75

TIANJIN

Tianjin Leaders Sum Up Luanhe Project Experience (Fan Yinhua; XINHUA Domestic Service, 29 Sep 83).....	76
---	----

XINJIANG

Briefs	
Record Wheat Harvest	78
'Five-Good Construction' Pursued	78
Transforms Deserts	78

GRAIN, COTTON OUTPUT EXPECTED TO EXCEED 1982

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Reports from various parts of China indicate that Chinese peasants, having reaped a bumper grain and cotton harvest this year, have had another this year after overcoming floods, droughts, and other national disasters. China's total grain output is expected to exceed the 1982 figure, the record year in the republic's history. Despite a reduction this year of over 2 million mu planted to cotton, total cotton production is expected to equal the 1982 figure, which was a bumper-harvest year. The total sugar crop output will show a sustained increase over last year's figure: Yields of tangerines, apples, and other fruits are generally better than those in 1982. State production plans for oil-bearing crops and tobacco are expected to be fulfilled.

This year Henan Province will become China's third province after Sichuan and Jiangsu to achieve a grain production record of 50 billion jin.

A characteristic of China's summer grain production this year is that the actual yield is higher than the estimated yield, as was demonstrated by the fact that figures reported by newspapers had to be updated constantly. According to statistics compiled in August, the country's summer grain output this year was 17 billion jin more than in 1982, but the total production of early rice was lower than in 1982 because of severe natural disasters. About 150 million mu of double-cropping late rice was planted in China this year. Because the rice is growing well, its unitary yield is expected to surpass that of 1982, while its total output is expected to approach or reach the level of production in 1982, which was a bumper-harvest year.

According to incomplete statistics, the acreage planted to hybrid rice throughout China this year reached 100 million mu, an increase of more than 10 percent over 1982. This year the technique of covering the soil with plastic sheets--a technique that was proved to increase production--has been widely used by Chinese peasants in cultivating grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. The area where this technique is used is constantly expanding. The state has provided more chemical fertilizers, diesel oil, farm tools, and other means of production to peasants and has granted more loans to them this year than last year. This has tremendously reinforced the countryside's capability to combat natural disasters.

CSO: 4007/246

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES ECONOMICAL USE OF LAND

HK280939 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Yin Chuanfu [3009 0278 4395]: "Pay Close Attention to the Economical Use of Land"]

[Text] The per capita cultivated area of land available has a great effect on the economic development of a country. Our population control effort has aroused attention in various quarters. Some effective measures have been taken. But the problem of using land economically has not received the attention it deserves. The cultivated area throughout the country is quickly shrinking. If things go on this way, the expenditure of manpower and financial resources on family planning will very probably be offset by what is wasted in using land. Therefore, paying close attention to the economical use of land, just as we do with family planning, has become a matter calling for immediate attention.

Our country has traditionally been known as a vast land rich in resources. But given a population of 1 billion, it is a matter of many people sharing little land. According to initial statistics, at present, the per capita cultivated area is only 1.49 mu, or about one-fourth of the per capita cultivated area in the world, or only one-ninth of that of the United States. There is so little cultivated land, but wastage is also shocking. In industrial construction, such practices as occupation of excessive land, early occupation of land, and occupation of good land are quite common. The area occupied by industrial enterprises of the same kind and the same size in our country is about two or three times that in developed countries. In our construction efforts in cities and towns, we have also failed strictly to control land requirements. We allow points to be set up everywhere, so that the scope of an urban area is expanded rapidly, causing a sharp drop in the cultivated land of suburban areas. In some small cities and towns, a specialized bureau or a company of several tens of people occupies a building area of more than 10 mu, just as a big organization does. Some small county seats have become several times their original sizes after a few years. From 1978 to 1981, 1.5 billion square meters of housing were built in the country side throughout the country, averaging 2 square meters per person. Given the lack of planning and the less than strict control of requirements for the allotment of land, most of these cases basically involved additions to existing rural housing, with much land occupied. Due to serious wasteful practices in the use of land, our

country's cultivated area has in the past 25 years shrunk at an annual rate of about 7 million mu. If things go on this way, by the year 2000, our cultivated area will stand at 1,353,000 mu, with a per capita cultivated area of only 1.13 mu. Even given 90 percent of the cultivated area planted with grain and an increased per-mu yield of 600 jin, grain for each person will reach only 610 jin, one-fourth of what is now available per capita in several grain-exporting countries. This also means a drop of 60 jin from our existing level. By the standards of a relatively wealthy society, it should not be considered an exacting requirement to seek a per capita grain quantity of 800 jin by 2000. By then, total grain output throughout the country should reach 800 billion jin. Even if per-mu grain output reaches 600 jin by then, the cultivated area should also come to 1.78 billion mu. This is to say that in the coming 18 years, the cultivated area cannot be reduced. Instead, it must be increased by more than 200 million mu. Therefore, as a new strategic target, we must take the maintenance of a cultivated area of 1.7 billion mu by 2000 as a survival base line. Beginning from now, we must strictly control the use of land not for agricultural purposes, maintain the cultivated area at a stable level, and make it our target of struggle to achieve a cultivated area of 1.7 billion mu, a per-mu yield of 600 jin, and a per capita quantity of 800 jin of grain by the year 2000.

Our country promulgated long ago relevant laws and decrees for the appropriation of land for industrial and urban construction. Last year, it also announced the "Regulations Governing the Use of Land for Housing in Villages and Small Towns." But there has been no great improvement in the practice of using land wastefully. In light of existing problems, we should establish an organ for the control of national land, strengthen the land policy, and achieve the aim of every decree being carried out. In serious cases involving the random use of land and free occupation of cultivated land, we must bring the culprits to justice. Meanwhile, those occupying land must be held responsible for the economic losses arising from the wastage of land. One way is for an enterprise to include the charges for required land in costs and to repay the relevant sum to the state over the years. Meanwhile, the state should grade required land according to location, communications facilities, and public amenities (which embody the state's investment in the relevant area) and levy land taxes on the units requiring land, for as long as the land is being used. In order not to give an additional burden to land users, the state can appropriately reduce other taxes on the relevant enterprises. Thus, we can force those units with building plans to occupy as little land as possible and to use land that is not so well located, if only to trim costs and improve economic results.

In paying close attention to the economical use of land, we should also ponder problems, concerning a long-term strategic guideline. We must strengthen zoning plans and seek the rational distribution of industries. The state should spend a little more money moving those industrial enterprises occupying much land and having a relatively adverse effect on environments to those areas capable of being reclaimed. Like the Kagoshima Island of Japan and the Jinshan Mountain of Shanghai, we should open up land in areas relatively well placed in regard to communications and the supply of materials and establish new industrial areas. In line with this principle, various provinces, municipalities,

prefectures, and even counties can make a general land survey in their own areas. The aim is to find out how much land is required for building in the years ahead, how much of existing cultivated land can be occupied, how much land is to be opened up, how much land can be reclaimed, and where the reclamation effort is to be started. Given such information, we can proceed with the formulation or revision of zoning plans and the arrangement of the distribution of industries in the immediate future or the distant future. To do such work well, we put forth the following several ideas:

- 1) We must give full play to the potential of existing occupied land. Existing enterprises in large and medium-sized cities should rely mainly on the reform of technology and the streamlining of equipment to raise production capacity. Every effort should be made to avoid adding to housing and requisitioning land. For enterprises of this kind, the state should give priority to investment plans and raise the amount of investment.
- 2) Areas on the edges of major cities should now basically stop the building of large-sized enterprises. We should reclaim unused land and wasteland in areas which have an assured supply of resources and which have ease of [word indistinct]. There, we can build new large-sized enterprises and industrial cities and towns. In making arrangements for construction, we should lay equal emphasis on production, livelihood, and communications. Living, cultural, educational, and sanitation conditions should not be poorer than those in existing neighboring cities.
- 3) Light and textile industries and local industries should be close to raw materials bases and consumer goods markets. By taking advantage of existing communications, energy, and other conditions, they should arrange and encourage the industrial and agricultural development of towns bordering neighboring medium-sized and small cities already equipped with main lines of communication, thus forming patterns of medium-sized cities bordered by small ones and getting less involved with the building of satellite cities in the suburbs of major cities.
- 4) Handicrafts and small industries should fully utilize the communications facilities and public utilities of existing cities and towns and devote them to existing counties, communes, cities, and towns, without bringing into being new industrial areas and new residential areas.
- 5) In the course of their construction, all cities must draw red lines distinguishing construction over different periods of time, in line with actual needs, and control the expansion of the city. Enterprises, organizations, and institutions must set standards for the use of land in light of production needs and personnel arrangements. Those using land exceeding set standards must be subjected to land forfeiture or the payment of land taxes.

RURAL SURVEY WORK REFLECTS NEW RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO In Chinese 21 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[The Chinese Rural Development Research Center again organizes a "Hundred-Village Survey" and sets forward the new conditions and problems in rural economic development.]

[Text] The Chinese Rural Development Research Center has organized a new "Hundred-Village Survey" to follow up the one conducted last year. Participants in this survey were more than 600 students from rural areas who are studying at 13 universities and technical colleges throughout the country. They took the opportunity of returning home for winter vacation to investigate the conditions since the implementation of the production responsibility system in agriculture in their home areas. The villages surveyed are in 390 counties of 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the country.

This survey covers a lot of ground, encompassing every aspect of the rural society and economy, including the developments and changes of the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, the condition of agricultural commodity production; reforms in the market sector of the rural economy; rural science and technology and in culture, education, public safety, and population control. The results of the survey vividly reflect the current excellent situation in rural areas throughout the country and the new situations and problems which arose in the course of their development.

The survey obtained 770,000 pieces of data, 572 survey reports and 227 survey logs. The material is still being put in order.

The household contract responsibility system of linking remuneration to output has already become the main form of rural management throughout the country. At present 98.3 percent of the total production brigades throughout the country are putting into practice various forms of the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration to output. Of these, 93 percent are practicing the "double contract" responsibility system, an increase of 14.8 percent over last year. Up to this point, the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output has already become a common place in agriculture planting and is also being extended to forestry, animal husbandry, the aquaculture products industry and the various industrial and sideline occupations.

land, and the result was put into practice the contract, responding to the requirements of the tenor of household management and the conditions of the contract for unified and decentralized management have been brought into play. Peasant households have practiced unified and centralized farming, the nature of agricultural management has changed considerably. For example, the 1952 grain output per household increased by 15.9 percent over the previous year. With the utilization of both unified and decentralized management, the peasants gained the right to manage the joint management. This has already shown great economic benefits. The development of joint management has greatly improved the operating efficiency of labor, increased the output and expanded the employment scope in the rural economy. The development of households specializing in grain production and sales has had an important role in the matter of changing from extensive to intensive farming, from low-yield fields to high-yield fields and in raising the overall commodity rate of grain production. At present, peasants in both provinces have started to make new requests, premised on the retention of individual property, for the benefit of "a democratic economy." The results of the survey show that in some economically advanced areas where individual property were adopted by contracting cultivated land and where the land was reasonably managed on an appropriate scale, there were greater benefits than in the past, and the peasants were satisfied. There were some other areas where the averaging method of contracting land was adopted where land use was not concentrated. 10 acres of land were contracted per household, and 15 pieces of land in each. Contracted land area per household would be 7.5 mu, and over one mu per laborer. Because the separately contracted land was too fragmented, although the scale of its management was the small, irrigation, application of fertilizers, regularization of new techniques, the use of farm implements and the treatment of diseases and insect pests was hampered. All this hampered the development of specialization and utilization in agricultural production. The peasants commonly reported that, under the present conditions of production and level of technology, they could farm three or four times as much land as their present contracts call for. Therefore they requested a suitable expansion in the scale of the lands they manage, so that they can increase the amount of labor in order to make up for the lower rate of grain and oil crop cultivation and to increase their income. At the same time, there are some peasant households who are willing to contract for more lands and divide the land for farming. Therefore, through a suitable transfer of land and contracts and an increase of the present land management scale, the limited lands were able to be concentrated in the hands of the ablest peasants.

Intensive land cultivation was able to be carried out while some other peasant households could engage in managing concurrent or specialized enterprises in other areas, thereby readjusting the employment structure of the society's labor force. This is also going to become a new meaning of a perfected contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output. The survey materials proved that expanding the scale of the land management by the contract households and the development of the diversified economy have a cause and effect relationship, a natural process of development which cannot be forced along. It must be premised on completely voluntary basis, making changes that are suitable for the local conditions, and taking account of everyone's interests. This method will not only be advantageous to the rationalization of the scale of land management but also be conducive to peasants' investment in the land.

According to these survey statistics, the ratio of the various peasant household's farming income and the total income of the peasant household is as follows: specialized households about one-fifth, rich households one-third, poor households two-thirds, while there is a clear increase in income from animal husbandry, mining and construction, transportation, processing industry, commerce and service business. In the villages surveyed specialized households and priority households make up 30 percent of all peasant households (note: the standard of divisions for the "two households" varies from place to place). People who participate in integrated systems of the various enterprises have already reached 27 percent of the total rural labor force. An appreciable proportion of the agricultural field labor force is moving toward projects that are unrelated to "land" management. For example, there is appearing in large numbers a new type of adventurous peasant who has an eye and courage for commodity production, values market news and scientific and technological information, and dares to venture and open up new production outlets. In many areas specialized villages and markets are appearing. This demonstrates that rural areas are, as the Central Committee's Document No 1 has set forth, changing from a self- and semiself-sufficiency economy to a commodity economy. The progress of this transformation is different in different areas; in general, coastal developed regions progress faster than the less developed ones in the interior, plain and hilly regions faster than mountainous ones, areas where there is less cultivated land per capita is faster than areas where there is more cultivated land. For various reasons, the development of the remote mountainous regions is relatively slow, and the increase in the income of the local peasants there is behind that of other regions. This is a point worth bearing in mind.

At present the broad rural markets are more active than ever before. In every area surveyed, peasants generally expressed the opinion that the present number of households engaging in collective and private commerce has already exceeded the number existing before the reform of privately-run commercial and industrial enterprises in the 1950's. Many places that were not markets before are now new markets, with hawkers setting up stalls on both sides of the street which is bustling and crowded. Such prosperity of the rural markets fully reflects that, after Central Committee's Document No 1 was carried out, rural commodity production has developed faster than before and the purchasing power of the peasants has increased sharply. In order to adapt to the needs

In the economic development of the rural commodity, the reform of the supply and marketing cooperative system is underway everywhere. Some supply and marketing cooperatives which have done better in reform have certainly served as a major channel for the circulation of commodities and for the advancement of rural economic development, and so forth and so on. But there are also some state-run stores and supply and marketing cooperatives whose style of work is far from adjusting to the new conditions. In these areas the transportation system is backward and transportation facilities scanty, and peasants' difficulties in buying and selling are still insurmountable. Complaints can be heard everywhere about how hard it is for the peasants to sell grain, cotton, tobacco and their mountain products and local specialties. The peasants urgently request that market forecasts be improved, timely market information be provided, reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives be accelerated, construction of transportation facilities be speeded up and market price control be strengthened.

Along with the rise in peasants' enthusiasm for production and level of income, the contradictions between the supply and demand for such materials used in agricultural production such as chemical fertilizer, diesel oil and highly effective but low toxin pesticides become ever sharper. In many areas, supply does not reach one-half or two-thirds of the demand, and some outlaws take advantage of this gap by raising prices, reaping the spoils without lifting a finger. Unfairness in distribution is also very evident. Peasants without "connections" have no alternative but to pay high prices for production materials which are in short supply, thereby increasing the production cost. The peasants' reaction to this is very strong. Therefore, it is important to increase the production and supply of materials essential to agricultural production and use, while at the same time severely punish the unhealthy tendencies in distribution and attacking the outlaws.

The survey shows that the rise of households specializing in animal husbandry has given the development of animal husbandry in our country a new lease on life. In the past the sporadic raising of livestock was a secondary occupation of peasant families. Now that it has become an enterprise, the lack of feed material makes it hard to continue. Presently, the broad peasants urgently demand higher quality and quantity of compound feed at a fair price. Peasants often relate that there is not an adequate range of feeds available, that the quality is not high, the mix primitive and the price unfair. There are some fodder plants which do not analyze or test their product content, because there is no quality control requirement for their commercial feed, and which has no specialized agency to inspect and supervise these products. As a result, the caloric and protein content of these processed compound feeds has become uneven. Some of the feed was mildewed and had gone bad. Some commune, brigade-run enterprises produced impure fish meal, cheating the peasant households by using urea to increase its protein content. This resulted in poisoning the fowl to death after the fowl eat it. Therefore the peasants all say that the decision of the Central Committee to vigorously develop the feed industry is a wise one and is an important measure for the speedier development of the animal husbandry. In general, every area with about 10,000 peasant households will require one feed production and supply point. I hope that this will be carried out thoroughly.

The task of raising the education level of hundreds of millions of peasants cannot be delayed. This has a close connection with the "two transformations." The peasants' low cultural level makes it hard for them to take the advantage of using media such as books and newspapers to receive information about the outside world and to expand their horizons. Only 5 percent of the total number of the peasant households pay for their own subscriptions to scientific and technical newspapers and periodicals. Families of specialized or rich households have a higher education level than the average peasant households. According to the survey's statistics, the proportion of people with a junior high educational level in the specialized households is 36.9 percent, in the rich households 40.3 percent and in the poor households 18.2 percent. The level of education plays a role, which cannot be overlooked, in enabling the specialized and rich households to move faster and earlier upon the road to specialization and the change to a commodity economy. From this it can be seen that only by strengthening education in the rural areas, strengthening technical training, augmenting the distribution of publication of books and newspapers, raising the scientific and technological level of the peasants and improving the level of management and control, will the realization of our rural areas' "basic measures for the two transformations" be hastened.

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CSO: 4007/222

NEW UNDERSTANDING OF AGRICULTURE REQUIRED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese
No 4, 23 Apr 83 pp 3-8

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]]

[Text] I. Why Stipulate Agriculture as a Strategic Focal Point of Economic Development?

Stipulating a job as a strategic focal point certainly is not done simply because it is very important for China's economic development. There are quite a few jobs that are very important for China's economic development, but there are only a mere 12 that have been stipulated by the party as strategic focal points. If the jobs stipulated as strategic focal points are very important for China's economic development, the jobs that are not stipulated as strategic focal points then become not very important, and, of course, this is wrong. Therefore, the jobs that are stipulated as strategic focal points should be those from among the important jobs for China's economic development that are particularly important jobs--jobs that are keys to completing China's strategic goals for this century. I feel that this is a logical way of viewing strategic focal points.

Then exactly what particular importance made us stipulate agriculture as a strategic focal point: Is it not because agriculture is the foundation of the national economy? I feel that this answer is only half correct. Because although this is a very basic reason, this reason alone is not enough. If we only talk to this extent, then we are talking in too abstract a manner about the matter. If we are going to be satisfied with just this one thing, then we should say that in any nation and at any time, agriculture should be stipulated as a strategic focal point for economic development, because the argument that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy is universally applicable. I believe that stipulating a job from a certain area as a strategic focal point is due to concrete considerations, and so it should have concrete reasons. We should begin from the concrete circumstances of a specific time in China's economic development, seek out what importance there is for developing agriculture under the specific historical conditions of a specific time, and so allow us to understand the reason why we absolutely must stipulate it as a strategic focal point.

Parties and government documents all strongly stressed the position of agriculture in the national economy. This time, the stipulation confirming agriculture as a strategic focal point was at the 12th National Congress, convened in the fall 1982. The 12th congress was convened more than 3 years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. So we should take a look at the situation in the more than 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

As ever body knows, in the 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee there has been unprecedented growth in China's agriculture. Agriculture has developed extremely fast in these 3 years. Statistical figures show that in the 3 years 1979, 1980 and 1981, the rate of agricultural labor productivity as calculated by agricultural laborers increased each year at an average rate of 2.7 percent, yet from 1952 to 1978, the total rate of increase was 2.7 percent. One year in these 3 years was equivalent to the past 26 years! In these 3 years, various cash crops had the fastest growth among agricultural products. To give some examples, in comparing the 3 years 1979, 1980 and 1981 with the 25 years from 1953 to 1978, the absolute amount of cotton increased each year by 5,337,000 dan, eight times more than the 664,000 of the previous 25 years. In the last 3 years the average rate of growth was 11 percent per year, six times more vigorous than the 1.8 percent of the previous 25 years. Oil-bearing crops increased in these 3 years by an absolute yearly average of 33,247,000 dan, 42 times more than the 789,000 of the previous 25 years. The average rate of growth over the past 3 years was 25.1 percent, nearly 30 times greater than over the past 25 years. The absolute increase for sugar cane over the past 3 years averaged 57.01 million dan per year, five times more than the 10.77 million dan of the past 25 years. Average yearly growth over the past 3 years was 12 percent, 2.8 times greater than the 4.27 percent of the past 25 years. The absolute average yearly increase for sugar beets over the past 3 years was 24.38 million dan, 13 times the 1.71 million of the previous 25 years, and an average yearly increase over the past 3 years of 33 percent, 4.7 times the 6.9 percent of the previous 25 years. Growth in the field of animal husbandry has also not been slow. Total production of pork, beef and mutton over the past 3 years has averaged 1,386,000 tons per year, nearly seven times the 199,000 tons of the previous 25 years. Its rate of growth over the past 3 years has averaged 13.8 percent, nearly four times the 3.63 percent of the previous 25 years. In these 3 years, only the rate of growth in cereal production has been a bit down, from the original yearly growth rate of 2.4 percent down to 2.2 percent. The reason that the rate of growth for grains has been a bit slow is that in the past few years we have been rectifying the mistakes of the previous number of years in which lopsided emphasis on the development of grain had created an irrational agriculture structure. And so grain fields were reduced by over 80 million mu. Yet even under these conditions in which the grain growing area was rather greatly reduced, there was still some growth in grain production. And what is more, the yearly average absolute increase in production surpassed the average amount for the previous 25 years, increasing from a yearly average increase of 1.08 billion jin to a yearly average increase of 1.35 billion jin. These are the figures for the absolute increase. The yearly average increase for the past 3 years was 125 percent of the average for the previous 25 years.

From these incomplete statistics we can see the following situation: that is, in the past 3 years there has been a considerable degree of improvement in the "eating" situation for our people. In past years we had the completely mistaken idea that if only we increased grain production we could improve the eating situation, forgetting that grain can only supply a few of the nutrients required by man--protein, carbohydrates, fats, inorganic salts (minerals), and vitamins, and that other agricultural products like oil-producing crops, sugar-producing crops, fruit, vegetables, meat, eggs, and milk, etc., can also supply a good many of them. Speaking of a single person, if the things that he eats are varied and supplement each other well, then it is even better for his health. Speaking of the entire society, when the supply of other edible agricultural products increased a lot, then the supply of grains could increase a little less. So we should say that there has been considerable improvement in the area of eating in the past few years. This point is obvious to everyone.

But we still cannot say that the "food problem" in China has already been completely solved. The so-called "food problem," scientifically speaking, is a nutrition problem for the nation's people, not simply one of eating "food." And it is not simply the one word "food." The study of human nutrition and health tells us that, depending on a person's body condition and exercise (work), a person needs to absorb a certain amount of various nutrients every day, and only then can he maintain his health and his capacity for physical activity over a long period. Nutrition statistics for separate areas and various residents are still incomplete, but we can confirm that there are still many areas where the nutrition intake of considerable numbers of residents has not reached the standard it should, and even areas where the problem of having enough to eat has not been solved well or universally.

And strictly speaking, human food also involves the question of "eating well." The "eating well" spoken of here means that food should not cool off interest and create boredom, but should be able to elicit people's appetite. And it does not mean esthetic enjoyment either. "Eating well" belongs within the scope of man's basic needs.

In solving this "food problem," we must consider the fact that China's present capacity for guarding against natural disasters in the agricultural field is still very weak. It is necessary to greatly increase this capacity, including constructing flood- and waterlogging-prevention engineering projects, and adopting effective measures to guard against wind and sand. And at the same time, we can further increase the production of agricultural products, enabling us to have an even greater food reserve. Moreover, we can increase the capacity both for storage and for distribution and allocation, so that should a severe natural disaster suddenly occur, we would still be able to guarantee food supply. At the same time, we must consider the fact that the contradiction between China's large population and little arable land will grow even more pronounced in the future, and requires that we do everything possible to utilize all kinds of land, and to wrest nutritious crops from all kinds of land.

After we have taken all of these factors into consideration, we realize that we must not by any means relax our efforts on the question of increasing

in agricultural production. We realize that China's present situation is still difficult: only if agricultural production can grow relatively quickly, and the rural problem can be solved, can other production be without the fear of difficulties arising in the rear. This is precisely the meaning of "If only agriculture goes forward, then other matters can be handled relatively well," as written in the 12th congress report. This is a concrete basis for stipulating agriculture as a strategic focal point.

I feel that there is another important basis for stipulating agriculture as a strategic focal point of China's economic development. That is that we must consider the fact that of China's present 1 billion population, 800 million live in villages. We are now in the process of carrying out socialist construction. The goal of socialist construction is the happiness and well-being of all workers and their families. Now four out of five Chinese live in villages. In contemplating the goals of socialist construction, one cannot help but pay particular attention to this "large portion." Moreover, in socialist construction, we have a very important and very correct policy toward the relationship between city and countryside. That is, in line with the historical experience of various countries of the world, we will definitely not go the route of allowing large numbers of residents to leave the villages and flood into the cities. In this way, we absolutely must enable people in the villages to live and work in peace and contentment, and absolutely must enable village residents to become more prosperous. And in order to broadly make village residents more prosperous, we must depend on developing production. There are many routes to developing production in the villages, but fully utilizing all kinds of land to develop agriculture in accordance with the special features and strong points of the villages, is surely one of them. What is a village? How do you express its scientific meaning? Just like the question, "What is reality?" these people believe it is a question that you need not answer. It is also rather complicated to deliberate it carefully, and requires general study. I do not wish to specifically discuss this question here. But I think there is one point on which we can be certain, and that is that one of the primary features of a village is that it is relatively close to large areas of land with no buildings, and that there is relatively little land belonging to it that is occupied by buildings. In accordance with this feature of a village, village residents are able to use nearby land to develop agriculture, and this is a superior feature that city residents do not have. Consequently, if agriculture is able to develop, not only will the people of the entire nation obtain advantages due to this, but first and foremost, the village residents will be able to increase their income. And so developing agricultural production is the primary road to prosperity for village residents. The experience of the last 3 years has shown this point. Whether or not a population of 800 million is able to universally become more prosperous is of course an important strategic question for our country.

II. The Most Appropriate Concept for Agriculture as One of China's Strategic Focal Points Is That of "Plus-sign Shaped Large Agriculture"

The question that we would like to discuss now is what is the most appropriate concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point in China's economic development?

We know that the narrowest definition of agriculture is of agriculture juxtaposed against forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, including in it the production of grain crops and of cash crops. Is the narrowest definition of agriculture the most appropriate to serve as the concept of agriculture as one of the strategic focal points, or not? Everyone knows that grain production is very important. Aside from animal husbandry, grain production has a major role to play in solving the food problem. At the same time, cash crops like oil-bearing crops, sugar-bearing crops, fruit and vegetables, also have a very important role in solving the food problem. In addition, the products of many other crops are important industrial raw materials. Because of this, agriculture in the narrow sense should be included in agriculture as a strategic focal point, and it should occupy a very important position. But agriculture in the narrow sense certainly is not the most appropriate to serve as the concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point. In these past few years, many comrades have spoken a lot about the important strategic significance of forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and they have also spoken very penetratingly. At the same time, there is also an intimate relation in production between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and only when we simultaneously give attention to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, will these production departments be able to develop very well. So "large agriculture" including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, is more appropriate than "small agriculture"--that is, agriculture in the narrow sense--as a concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point.

And so, is this large agriculture which includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, the most appropriate concept of agriculture as a strategic point, or not? In my view, it seems not to be. I feel that the most appropriate concept of agriculture as one of China's strategic focal points is "plus-sign shaped large agriculture."

Plus-sign shaped large agriculture is a new concept that I formally introduced in an article in April 1982. Please allow me to quote what I wrote in that article, entitled "The Narrow Definition of Plus-sign Shaped Large Agriculture," which appeared in issue number 17 of JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO, to explain this concept.

In that article I wrote: "Agriculture in its narrowest sense is the raising of plants and animals over 1 year. The plants and animals raised over 1 year are, in turn, agricultural crops, in the narrow sense. And everyone knows the important position in social production of this kind of agriculture in the narrow sense.

"Agriculture in a broader sense is obtaining products through biological growth and reproduction, and this is the definition given of agriculture which distinguishes it from industry. According to this definition, agriculture in the broader sense includes not only plant cultivation, but also includes the rearing of animals. The former includes tree farming (the cultivation of plants over many years) and agriculture in the narrowest sense. The latter includes animal husbandry and the cultivation of aquatic products [Note: More accurately, this should be changed to the cultivation of aquatic animals].

"[...] this agriculture, which includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, 'dash-shaped' large agriculture.' The concept of 'dash-shaped' large agriculture' broadened the scope of only valuing agriculture. In its narrowest sense, raised the importance we attach to forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and brought attention to the intimate relationship between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

"The concept of 'plus-shaped' large agriculture' that I am raising now is adding the vertical stroke of a pen onto the horizontal form of 'dash-shaped' agriculture with its basic horizontal relationship. This is like adding 'Agricultural service Industries' above 'dash-shaped agriculture' and adding 'Agricultural product processing Industries' below 'dash-shaped agriculture.' 'Plus-shaped large agriculture' is the broadest and most complete concept of agriculture.

"With the concept of 'plus-shaped agriculture,' we can then logically include in the concept of agriculture 1) soil analysis as an agricultural service for the manufacture of compound fertilizer to suit the soil's components, the cultivation and popularization of superior varieties, the manufacture of manmade feed, the enclosure of pastures, etc.; and 2) the harvesting of agricultural products, cutting of forests, the catching of aquatic produce, the processing of meat, milk, eggs and other animal products, the processing of the seeds and fruits, stems and stalks, and flowers and leaves of various plants. The concept of 'plus-shaped' agriculture can further expand our understanding of its organic relationship with agricultural service industries and agricultural product processing industries."

This is a very short article. It merely gives the briefest of explanations for "plus-shaped large agriculture" and the "dash-shaped large agriculture" that goes along with it.

There are two reasons why "plus-shaped large agriculture" is the most appropriate as the concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point:

The first is that by developing "plus-shaped large agriculture" we can utilize land to the greatest extent, and can thus create the most agricultural products. We can make the following analysis in regard to the full utilization of the land:

1. Plants can be cultivating on all land, and various kinds of agricultural crops, trees and high-quality forage grass can be planted on it all; all water surfaces can be used for the artificial propagation of various aquatic plants and animals, as well as effectively using various naturally growing plants. This is the first fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

2. Aside from directly using these plants raised on the land to satisfy the needs of man, we allow these products to be either directly or indirectly consumed by land and aquatic animals which can provide us with animal products and, as well, we effectively use wild animals to obtain products. This is the second fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

3. And even if we achieve these two jobs, we still cannot say that we have fully utilized the land. We must devise further means of taking even more products from the same kinds of land. That is, we must put effort into further measures for increasing production. Here, there is the problem of making more in agriculture, and there is the problem of doing a good job in agricultural service industries. It is fairly obvious that agricultural service industries belong in agriculture. This is the third fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

4. Going even further, even if we obtain the best products from the land, we still have not gotten the fullest utilization of the land. For there is still the question of how to rationally use the products of the land. This touches upon the question of the national consumption of agricultural products and the processing of agricultural products. Doing a good job with this aspect of work is the fourth fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

In order to fully utilize the land, then, we must do a good job in fulfilling these four fundamental requirements. And after all of these four aspects have been fulfilled, agriculture is "plus-shaped large agriculture" which includes agricultural service industries and agricultural product processing industries.

Our general slogan is that developing "plus-shaped large agriculture" can develop the rural economy by developing agriculture to the greatest extent.

We have already mentioned above that we are not adopting the old route of allowing peasants to leave the villages and flood into the cities, and this demands that the rural economy achieve even greater development, and demands that village residents be able to have a relatively high level of material and cultural life. Experience shows that merely developing agriculture in its narrow sense cannot raise the income of peasants to any large extent. One of the very important limiting factors is the fact that there are many Chinese with little arable land, and consequently it is necessary to try to use other land and to search for a way to increase the income of village residents from forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. In this way we can then expand the scope of agriculture to the scope of "dash-shaped large agriculture." But this is difficult, for we still must develop various kinds of industrial production. In these past few years, the development of rural industrial production has been fairly rapid, and in some areas it has developed with particular speed, but those areas where it has developed with particular speed often relied on raising products for urban industrial processing. But doing things this way over a fairly long period of time is not likely to spread extensively to villages in various areas because this method is greatly limited by such factors as energy resources, raw materials, market, etc. And developing "plus-shaped large agriculture" not only can enable rural land to achieve its full-set of utilization, but it can also enable rural industry to be guaranteed a fairly dependable supply of needed raw materials and energy resources. In this way, some of these industrial products can serve as production materials for agricultural enterprises. Quite a few agricultural product processing industries are themselves agricultural service industries, such as feed industry producers. We must not look down on agricultural product processing industries.

Although their output value is low and their profit small, but their contribution to the future for their development is bright. That is the principle direction for the development of our rural economy. Consciously developing diversified large agriculture can enable the rural economy everywhere to experience considerable growth, and the income of peasants to increase to a large extent. We know that each time an agricultural product undergoes processing, more labor goes into it, and hence, the higher its value, and the greater the increase in income for rural residents. Of course, in the past, there were reasons under the conditions of the times for using the method of transporting agricultural products to the city for processing in large cities, but now, from the viewpoint of reducing labor and consumption, it was not only that profit, but because it greatly increased the amount of transportation. An even more important is the fact that it had detrimental influence on the development of industry in the countryside.

These two reasons correspond completely with what we spoke of above in stipulating diversified agriculture as one of the strategic focal points in China's economic development.

(III) We Are Just Beginning To Transform China's Agriculture

Important changes are happening now in China's agriculture: 1) We are continuing to complete the transformation from agriculture with a topside emphasis on grain production to agriculture that gives attention to a diversified rural economy and the development of the whole spectrum of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery while at the same time giving due attention to grain production, and are moving forward toward a "plus-sign shaped large agriculture"; 2) we are moving from agriculture in which the vast majority relied on manual operations to agriculture in which relatively more places use various types of mechanized tools, from relying primarily on human and animal power toward agriculture that uses natural and other energy resources; 3) we are moving from agriculture that went forward by relying primarily on traditional experience and on peasants who had received no agricultural education to agriculture that moves forward by depending on modern scientific knowledge and on peasants who have received an agricultural education—we can call it the advance of a "cultural agriculture"; 4) and transforming from agriculture that is primarily self-sufficient after completing the dispatch of the national procurement task, toward a "commercialized agriculture" that primarily supplies the needs of the market place.

The levels of changes are not identical everywhere. Some places have changed a lot, other places are beginning to have just a suggestion of new developments. And still other places have not even begun to talk about these kinds of changes. Still, we must recognize that in order to realize these kinds of changes, in the past we put forward various slogans for this kind of "transformation" and that sort of "transformation," and put forth various kinds of efforts, and also obtained a certain success and provided a certain material basis for later work. But we must also see that earlier approaches could not be carried out completely, and consequently we could not help but change and create the present new approach for agricultural development, after pushing forward the system of responsibility that ties pay to output. Now we can see

Opposite only that you thought we have a setting with such a large area, the economic development has been uneven, and so carrying out this kind of transformation of China's agriculture will be an extremely arduous task. But now we have correctly begun the course of steadfastly facing this trend and moving forward. And because of this, today we must consider the changes that are happening right now in China's agriculture, making it necessary that our work be able to adapt to the trend of change, and promote the role of this change. We must not look upon China's agriculture with the old view, feeling that our country's agriculture will always remain in the position of traditional agriculture and that no changes will happen.

In course, agriculture is a kind of production activity engaged in by laborers who live in villages. Yet China's agriculture, which is just beginning the process described above, must rely on the support and help of economic activities from the cities, and only then can it smoothly face its forward development. "Plus-sign shaped large agriculture," mechanized agriculture, and cultural agriculture require that the cities supply it with various kinds of agricultural machines, supply the support of scientific education and cultural training, and supply necessary facilities and technology for agricultural service industries and agricultural product processing industries, etc. And perhaps mechanized agriculture must search out sales markets for agricultural products in the cities. And because of this, China's agriculture is just now moving forward toward an agriculture with an even more intimate link with the cities.

We must set a great emphasis on changes in those fields of China's agriculture mentioned above, and must have a new understanding that is compatible with the present actual situation in China's agriculture. And of course, we must correctly view the situation spoken of above in which agricultural in some places of China has changed very little, or change has just begun, or has not even been discussed. But what is even more important for us is that we must see the new changes that have already happened and the new trends that are just taking place. We must have a new understanding and a new point of view toward China's agriculture. An old point of view is only applicable to an old object, for if we use an old point of view on a new object, we will not be able to promote the development of the new object.

Reformulating our idea of China's agriculture, then, is a prerequisite that we must strive to obtain today in order to better promote China's agriculture.

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CHINA'S ECOLOGICAL BALANCE PLACED IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Beijing WONYE JINGJI WENTI (PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS) in Chinese
No. 7, 23 Jul 83 pp 39-44

[Article by Xiong Wenyu [3574 2429 1937] and Ren Rongrong [0117 2837 2837],
"Readjustment of the Ecological System's Structure Is Imperative"]

[Text] South of a line extending from the Xing'an Range [in Heilongjiang Province] southwestward through Zhangjiakou, Yulin, Lanzhou, and Changdu to Linzhi and the border of Xizang is concentrated 90 percent of China's farming, forestry and fishing areas supporting more than 90 percent of the country's population and large and small cities and towns. The state of this region directly determines the prosperity or ruin of the Chinese people and the success or failure of the four modernizations.

Why does the southeastern half of China hold such significance? The key lies in its having the basins of the Heilong Jiang, the Songhua Jiang, the Liao He, the Hai He, the Huang He, the Huai He, the Chang Jiang, the Min Jiang, and the Zhu Jiang. From north to south, it gets 400 to 2,000 millimeters of precipitation and from 2,000 to 9,500°C of cumulative temperatures.

Water is a basic element that all living things need in order to exist and multiply. River basins have nurtured virtually all the world's ancient civilizations. Without the Indus River, there could have been no ancient India; without the Nile River, there could have been no ancient Egypt; without the Euphrates River and the Tigris River there could have been no ancient Babylon; and without the Huang He and the Chang Jiang, there could have been no ancient China to say nothing of the magnificent culture brought to glory by the Chinese race.

In modern times, there is a national resurgence and a "re-creation of the universe." In order to achieve the overall goal of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, in addition to a series of effective readjustments and restructurings of our political, economic and personnel affairs, we believe that while keeping our eyes peeled strategically on readjustment and improvement of the ecosystem structure of all the aforementioned waterways is one of the goals to which all efforts must be directed for the "re-creation of the universe." Otherwise, we must continue in the "vicious cycle" and the slow moving orbit of economic

development from which there has been no escape for the past several thousand years.

1. Strategic Economic Position of the Greater Southeastern Region

In agricultural terms, Table 1 shows the following:

Table 1. Comparison of the Greater Southeastern Region With the Greater Northwestern Region (1977)

<u>Category</u>	<u>Greater Southeastern Region</u>	<u>Greater Northwestern Region</u>
As a percentage of total national land area	54	46
Percentage of agricultural population	94.52	5.48
Percentage of agricultural workforce	94.58	5.42
Percentage of cultivated land	86.83	13.17
Multiple cropping Index	160.86	94.9
Percentage of gross grain output	94.53	5.47
Percentage of forest area	96.8	3.2
Percentage of timber reserves	95	5
Percentage of large livestock	83.16	16.84
Percentage of livestock converted to sheep units	75.72	24.28
Percentage of fishing industry output	98	2 approx
Percentage of tea output	98.09	0.11 (sic)
Percentage of mulberry silkworm cocoon output	99.07	0.03
Percentage of cotton output	97.5	2.5
Percentage of sugar output	85	15

In terms of industry, major cities are the major economic political and cultural centers of the country, and medium size and small cities are frequently economic, political and cultural centers, and are also bridges and hubs linking cities and rural villages. As of 1980, China had 223 formally designated cities (with a population totaling 90.22 million) in which there were 15 large cities and 208 medium size and small cities with a nonagricultural population of more than 1 million. More than 90 percent of the medium and small cities and 15 of the large cities were concentrated in the eastern half of the country. According to 1980 statistics, the gross industrial output value of large, medium, and small cities was 71.3 percent of the national total, and industrial profits and tax revenues were 77.1 percent of the national total.

2. The Eastern Half's "Lifeline"

There are many reasons why the eastern half is so flourishing, but most fundamentally it is the result of an all-around river system. These rivers are the lifeline of the eastern half, connecting the mountains, hills, plains, basins, and the sea. They are like arteries and veins that facilitate the flow of materials and culture through large, medium size, and small cities and towns, and the farflung rural villages, and have become China's major grain bases. Details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Cultivated Land and Grain Output of the Three Major Basins

<u>Name of basin</u>	<u>Agricultural region</u>	<u>Percent of total cultivated land in the country</u>	<u>Percent of national grain output</u>
Three river basins of northeast China	The plain of the three river basins	11	4.08
Basins of the lower reaches of the Huang He, the Huai, and the Hai	Plain of the Huang, Huai and Hai	22.62	19.59
Basin of the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang	Farming areas in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang	19.2	32.63
Total		52.82	56.31

3. Crises the "Lifeline" Faces

Historically, the Huang He has been a "destructive river," and at times the Jiang Jiang has "ailed." For details, see Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Statistical Table on Huang He Flooding

<u>Time</u>	<u>Number of floods</u>	<u>Frequency (times/year)</u>
4,000 years	2,548	1/1.57
Tang Dynasty (299 years)	181	1/1.65
Song Dynasty (167 years)	115	1/1.45
Ming Dynasty (267 years)	246	1/1.08
Qing Dynasty (268 years)	209	1/1.28

Source of Data: Zheng Zhaoji [6774 5128 1015], ZHONGGUO SHUILI SHI [HISTORY OF CHINESE WATER CONSERVANCY], Commercial Press, 1950

Table 4. "Ailing" of the Chang Jiang

<u>Time</u>	<u>Number of floods</u>	<u>Frequency (times/year)</u>
6,000 years	167	1/23
Before the Eastern Han	2	1/1,000
Before the Northern Wei	16	1/156
Before the Tang	28	1/89
During the 167 years of the Song	52	1/3.2
During the Yuan, Ming, and Qing Dynasties	79	1/8.1
Republic of China 1st to 25th year	8	1/3.1

Source of Data: History of Chinese Water Conservancy

At the present time, the Huang He annually carries away 1.6 billion tons of silt. During the flood season the soil flow contains 1,000 kilograms per cubic meter of silt. Silt washed down from the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang reaches 1.3 billion tons annually. In the 77 year period between 1904 and 1980, the Jiu Jiang had a water level of more than 20 meters a total of 19 times, including nearly 8 times in 10 years. Furthermore, water levels are clearly following a rising trend. During the past 10 years, river beds have risen by a total of about 1 meter. In the period 1958-1972, the annual volume of silt transported by the Min Jiang's lower reaches increased from 3.42 million tons to 7.32 million tons.

In order to turn water disasters into water benefits, historically the harnessing of water has always been a major matter to which attention has been devoted. From the time when Yu [a mythical emperor] laid out the nine streams, separated the land into nine parts, and determined the location of the high hills up until the time when Li Bing [governor of what is modern day Sichuan Province during the "Warring States" period (B.C. 403-221) who planned the province's irrigation network] and his son built the dikes of the Du Jiang, plus the water conservancy projects of the same era when the Honggou, the Qingshui, the Shaobo, the 12 canals of Zhangsui, and the Zhengguo canal were built, as well as the Grand Canal at a later time, an army of people were involved, and a huge price was paid in labor, financial, and material resources. Statistics show that since Liberation, the projects that have been built to harness the seven major rivers, Chang Jiang, Huang He, Zhu Jiang, Huai He, Hai He, Songhua Jiang, and Liao He are 168,000 kilometers in length, which is more than four times the circumference of the earth at the equator (World Economic Bulletin, 4 October 1982). Fixed assets at various water conservancy projects at the present time are worth more than 100 billion yuan. This shows that we have paid an extremely huge price to transform water disasters into water conservancy.

People cannot help but ask: After several thousand years of harnessing streams, why had the problem of flooding by the Huang He not been completely solved, and why does the Chang Jiang water system still have "ailments?" There are three reasons: One is the destruction and disappearance of natural

vegetation cover (as represented by forests); another is imbalance in the regulatory system of the water system itself; and finally is planning errors in controlling the rivers; these errors have been made for more than 1,000 years. These reasons can be capsulized in a single phrase: "deterioration of the ecological system."

Research conducted by Messrs Shi Nianhai [0670 1819 3189] and Wen Huanran [2429 3562 3544] shows the middle and lower reaches of the Huang He historic-ally to have been a green tract, and the loess highlands to have been surrounded by verdant hills and entirely forest covered.

The "Shishai Jing and Wuzangshan Jing" (third century B.C.) reported that "The Lingtiao Mountains and the Huoshan mountainlands [in Hunan] had much timber and bamboo." "Mengzi" (third century B.C.) said that "One could go into the mountain forests with an ax at any time, and there was more timber than could ever be used." The forest cover rate of the central plains region was more than 50 percent.

However, by now eight of the provinces and municipalities in the Huang He basin have nothing but bald hills, and though this area amounts to 20 percent of the country's land area, it has a less than 4 percent forest cover rate. Large quantities of timber have to be brought in from elsewhere every year. In the central plains area of north China, for example, timber reserves average less than 1 cubic meter and forest lands less than 0.3 mu per person. Disappearance of forests has inevitably resulted in massive soil erosion, 1.6 billion tons of silt coming from this area.

Historically, the lower reaches of the Huang He were much like the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang with "lakes everywhere, the large and the small being connected and as numerous as the stars in the Milky Way on an autumn night." (Shi Nianhai, 1981) Research has shown the mountain and lake region [of southern Shandong and northern Jiangsu Provinces] described in novels to have been comparable to the area north and south of Dongting Hu and on a par with the 800 li Liaoerwa marshlands. In addition, the Dalu Marsh and the Jiye Marsh to the east of the Taihang Mountains were also comparable. Clearly these lakes and marshes were "regulators" during the Huang He's flood season. However, all of them have now disappeared. According to the researches of Mr Shi Nianhai, "Several thousand years ago the plain of the Huang, Huai, and Hai in north China was as much as more than 10 to several tens of meters lower than it is today." Clearly, this present state of affairs is the result of the waters of the river having moved soil.

A comprehensive survey of China's history in controlling waters shows two main methods at work. One was dredging, and the other was defenses against flooding on numerous rivers through the building of protective dikes. The former was the best response to the prevailing situation, while the latter was a passive defense. It was actually a one-sided treatment of the symptoms. Later generations gave increasing attention to the building of dikes for protection, but the building of dikes caused the river bed to rise, and the higher the river bed, the higher the dikes. This led to the present situation of a

"river higher than the surrounding countryside." As Professor Shi Nianhai said in his "Humble Opinions on River Control," "For countless years, most of those who controlled rivers focused on the lower reaches, and were particularly adept at building dikes and repairing breeches, while seldom was attention given to the mid reaches. This was the viewpoint for controlling rivers by the lower reaches method throughout history, and it was a horrendous mistake in planning control of rivers, an error that endured for more than 1,000 years. In talking about harnessing rivers today, it is necessary to completely eliminate this error and look at the rivers in their totality, making the lower reaches method into a complete river method. Since the crux of river flooding lies in silt, control of rivers must begin with curing this critical problem." The "ailments" of the Chang Jiang today result in very large degree from destruction of forests in the river's upper reaches. For details, please see Table 5.

Table 5. Growth and Decline of Forest Resources in Some Provinces and Regions of the Chang Jiang Basin

Province or region	Former Resources (100 million cubic meters)	Present Resources (100 million cubic meters)	Decline (percent)	Remarks
Hubei	1	0.9	-10	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1980
Human	2.87	1.87	-34.8	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1976
Sichuan	25.0	13.4	-46.4	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1975
Yunnan	11.3	9.88	-12.6	Comparison of 1963 with 1975
Forest cover rate In Wan'an Mountain Region of Anhui	about 50 percent	21.3 percent	-57.4	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1980
Guizhou forest cover rate	30 percent	14.5 percent	-51.7	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1975

Destruction of the vegetation cover has led to soil erosion, and silt accumulations have gradually robbed lakes of their regulatory function. Hubei was known as the "land of a thousand lakes," but now two-thirds of the "thousand lakes" have disappeared. Dongting has been known as an "800 li land of water and marshes," but the area of the lake is gradually shrinking until only one-third of it remains today. Figuring an annual 81 square kilometer area reduction, it is predicted that in 29 years the world renowned Dongting will have disappeared from maps! Once the Chang Jiang floods, where will its waters be stored? How will the safety of Shanghai, that economic heart of the "land of fish and rice" in the lower reaches, be guaranteed? Is this not taking the same old road of deterioration that the Huang He took?

.. Readjustment of the Structure of the Ecological System

The 12th party congress proposed the magnificent objective of realizing a quadrupling of the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the present century. In order to do this, the placing of strategic emphasis on agriculture, energy and communications, and on education and science is, without doubt, extremely correct. How can this be done? We believe that it is necessary to take firm hold of the river systems of the eastern half of the country, and carry out a drastic readjustment of the structure of the ecological system. If only the river system of the eastern half can be brought under control, energy, power, grain, communications and transportation difficulties can be turned from the passive to the active. The greatness of the potential and the broadness of prospects are self-evident. For details, please see Table 6.

Table 6. Pertinent Statistical Data on the Seven Major Rivers

River	Basin area (sq.kms)	Popula- (10,000 million)	Culti- vated land	Current farmland (irri- gated) (percent)	Devel- opable water (10,000 kwh)	Alread- y Devel- oped	Devel- opable water Ratio
Chang Jiang	180	3.45	3.70	61	19,724	684	3.4
Huang He	75	0.82	1.96	33	2,800	250	9.0
Zhu Jiang	45	0.76	0.78	50	2,485	201	7.4
Huai He	27	1.25	1.88	58	66	28	42.0
Bai He	32	0.98	1.70	56	213	40	1.9
Songhua Jiang	55	0.47	1.75	11	600	75	12.5
Liao He	23	0.29	0.69	27	35	9.5	27.0
Totals	437	8.02	12.46	--	25,928	1,287.5	4.97

Source of Data: "World Economic Bulletin," 4 October 1982

A look at modern ecosystem studies shows close relationship among ecosystems, and that the overall ecosystem is a multi-functioning unified totality. There is nothing more important than forests in regulation of river systems. People may build water conservancy projects, but if there are no forests to protect them, man's transformation of nature frequently derives only half the benefit from twice the effort.

Forests function to control soil erosion; they can both conserve water resources and avoid silting of reservoirs (See Table 7 for details). In Japan, for example, forests conserve one-third the country's water resources. This is equal to the total runoff of the country's rivers. In addition, because of their effects on topography, the amount of precipitation in mountainlands is higher than on plains and in basins. (See Table 8 for details.)

Table 7. Examples Showing Relationship Between Reservoir Life and Forests

Reservoir	Situation in upper reaches	Ratio between reservoir capacity and silt accumulation	Life
Tengyuan Reservoir	Lush forests in Changbai Shan	140 million cubic meters/already underway for 27 years	1,000 years
Simmen Gorge Reservoir	Barren hills and mountains	4.55 billion cubic meters/already underway for 15 years	24 years

Table 8. Variation in Precipitation in Mountainlands and Plains Basins

Place	Elevation above sea level	Precipitation	Variation (precipitation)
Baifan Shan, Qitian Range, Hunan Province	1,300-1,800	1,800-2,000mm	>700-900mm
Chenzhou Basin	less than 500 meters	1,100mm	
Daping Range, Jianbing	1,300-1,800m 300m	1,800mm 1,400-1,500mm	<400-300mm
Hengshan	1,300m	2,231mm	>1,203m
Hengshan County	52m	1,424mm	

The eastern half of China is more than 66 percent mountain area and about 30 percent plains. Figuring an average 1,000 millimeters of precipitation, mountainlands would get about 75 percent of the amount the plains received. Were the forests to disappear, the gravity of the water would not permit the lakes to function as natural regulators of the seven rivers, and their load would "explode." The great floods in Sichuan and Shaanxi of 1981 that directly caused losses amounting to more than 7 billion yuan provide testimony. Consequently, following the great flood, comrades in charge in the provincial CPC committee published an article in RENMIN RIBAO calling for "protection and revival of water resources forests in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang as imperative."

In a certain sense, protection and development of forests is actually the storage of energy (fuel) in forests and the storing of electricity (hydroelectric power) in forests. In terms of the human environmental ecology, this benefits both the country and the people, and bestows benefits on myriad creatures (species protection, developing of fisheries and animal husbandry). In terms of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture, the hoped for potential is in the soil. From the standpoint of long governance and lasting stability, it lay a broad and solid "territorial" base for posterity.

3. The Land of Economic Benefits

It is frequently argued solely on the basis of theory, but what have economic benefits been in practice? Let us look at the facts:

(1) Highest net initial productivity from forests. (For details, see Table 9.)

Table 9. Net Initial Productivity of Major Land Ecosystems

Major ecosystem	Area (10 ⁶ square kilometers)	Net initial productivity per unit of area (dry weight, grams/square meter/year)	
		General scope	Average value
Lakes and streams	2	100-1,500	400
Marshes	2	800-6,000	3,000
Tropical forests	24.5	1,000-3,500	1,900
Temperate zone forests	12	600-2,500	1,250
Northern forests	12	400-2,000	800
Sparse woodlands and scrub growth	8.5	200-1,200	700
Tropical scant trees and grasslands	15	200-2,000	900
Temperate zone grasslands	9	200-1,500	600
Desert and semidesert scrub growth	18	10-250	90
Extreme deserts, rocky deserts, waterlands	24	0-10	3
Land used for agriculture	14	100-4,000	650

It may be seen that net initial productivity of forests is twice that of farmland; it is 18.5 times that of deserts. Net initial productivity of streams and lakes is about the same as for farmland. In other words, China's 1.8 billion mu of forests have a net initial productivity equal to that of 3.6 billion mu of farmland. Farmland plus 200 million mu of freshwater has a net initial productivity equivalent to between 5.3 and 5.6 billion mu of cultivated land. This averages almost a net initial productivity of between 5.3 and 5.6 mu of cultivated land per capita! If the net initial productivity is converted to social wealth, figured in terms of an existing output value of 100-150 yuan

for high yield farmland, that would mean a per capita output value of between 500 and 650 yuan.

Were an accounting to be made of the diverse benefits that forests provide, it would be impressive. Data from abroad show the economic value from diverse forest benefits to be 4 to 10 times greater than the value of the timber. Research done by Zhang Jiabin [1728 0857 633] of China on the function of forests in four counties in Yunnan Province showed the annual value per mu per year of diverse forest functions as follows:

Value of protective function:	154.00 yuan
Value of water conservation function:	142.00 yuan
Value of timber function:	16.24 yuan
Value of fuel function:	32.00 yuan
Value of fertilizer function:	0.31 yuan
Total:	344.55 yuan

(2) Mountainland and hill capacity to support life is greatest (see Table 10 for details).

(3) Maximum economic output of rivers and lakes is greater than that of farmlands (see Table 11 for details).

Table 10. Comparison of Features of Mountains and Hills With Farmland

Item	Mountains and hills	Farmland
Shape	Conical	Flat
Surface area	Greater than farmland	Less than hills and mountains
Plant cover	Predominantly forests	Predominantly farm crops
Height of plant cover	5-50 meters	Less than 3 meters
Vegetation layers	2-5 layers	1-2 layers
Maximum amount of growth per square meter	3 tons	50 jin

Table 11. Comparison of Characteristics of Rivers and Lakes With Farmland

Item	Rivers and Lakes	Farmland
Shape	Bowl shaped	Flat
Volume	Greater than farmland	
Organisms	Aquatic plants and animals	Mostly plants
Layers	3-5	1-2
Maximum economic output per mu	1,000 jin of fish per mu	3,000 jin of grain per mu

Note: Comparative value of fish and grain is 1:5 (1981 retail price)

(3) Output value from intensive timber, grain, and oil production is also higher than from farmland (see Table 12 for details).

Table 12. Output of Woody Plant Food and Oil Trees From Intensive Agriculture in the Eastern Half of China

Item	Output (jin/mu)	Value (yuan)
Tea oil	100	100
Walnuts	400	280
Olive oil	100	100
Palm oil	200	200
Coconut	100	100
Tung oil		100
Chinese tallow tree		100
Chinese chestnuts	300	180
Date trees	300	200
Persimmon trees	300	150
Cashew nuts	100	200
Chinese fir	1 cubic meter per mu	150
Pine trees	1 cubic meter per mu	120
Paulownia	1 cubic meter per mu	200

Note: Figured for the period 1975-1979

In another case, a survey done in Henan Province showed that production of 10,000 jin of grain required 2,466 workers, investment of 1,801 yuan, and 107 mu of land, while production of 40,000 jin of dates (the equivalent of 10,000 jin of grain) required only 397 workers, investment of 51 yuan, and 27 mu of land, or 85 percent fewer workers, 97 percent less investment, and 70 percent less use of land. ("Woody Food and Oil-bearing Plants," Agricultural Press, 1973). As "Skills for Helping the People" said, "Land that waterlogs early should not be planted to crops, but should grow dates and chestnuts!"

(v) Income from economic forests is greater than from paddy rice (see Table 13 for details).

Table 13. Comparison of Benefits From Rural Investment in Zhuzhou Prefecture, Hunan Province

Item	Rice	Citrus	Tea	Oil tea	China fir
Investment per mu (yuan/year)	110	80	80	20	50
Output or amount produced (kg/mu/year)	1,200	1,000	200	40	1 (cubic meter)
Output value (yuan/year)	152	300	250	50	150
Net income (yuan/year)	38	220	170	30	100

Note: All figures in terms of high yield land. Investment per mu includes use of labor. 1980 survey.

from the operation of 4 mu of land (2.1 mu per capita of forest land, 1.5 mu of cultivated land, and 0.2 mu of water surfaces), with good performance in economic diversification and family sideline occupations, an average per capita net income of more than 400 yuan is entirely within grasp by the end of this century. By bringing into play the potential that mountains and hills provide, the ecological environment can also be turned around, and consistently high yields assured. Thus, the "ailments" of the river systems can also be eradicated. The current problems with grain, energy, fuel, environment and raw materials for light industry, etc. can also be readily solved.

9432
CSO: 4007/227

MORE HOUSEHOLDS SPECIALIZE IN RURAL PRODUCTION

GW271203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Around 17 million Chinese rural households, ten percent of the country's total, are devoting all or a large part of their labor force to commodity production or services.

Authorities in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported that these households specialize in producing grain and other commodities, raising fish, animals and poultry, processing farm and sideline produce and offering transportation and other services.

Ahead are Liaoning, Shanxi and Jiangxi Provinces and the municipality of Tianjin. In Liaoning Province in northeast China, 1.32 million rural households, or one-fourth of the total, are classified as specialized or semi-specialized.

Progress in specialization is now regarded as a sign that rural China is breaking away from traditional small production and commodity economy is developing in the countryside.

Under the new rural policy of encouraging rural prosperity, specialization is the way to increase productivity. On the outskirts of Shenyang, less than nine percent of the households specializing in chicken raising now furnish more than half of the eggs the government buys from local peasants.

Local governments have also reported increases in the number of households offering technical and other services. In Sujiatum District of Shenyang, for example, 10,000 households now specialize in providing services to 32,000 other households engaging in other undertakings.

While tending a fish pond under a contract signed with his production team, Wang Jinsheng, a Sichuan peasant, now provides technical guidance and fish fry to other fish-raising households in and outside his county. Want became known in 1982, when he reported an output value of 16,000 yuan from his fish pond on about two-thirds of a hectare.

Also increasing is the number of households specializing in grain production. In Shanxi Province, such households now number 340,000, accounting for 6.5 percent of the total. These farm 13.7 percent of the land.

The current policy of encouraging households undertaking specialized production smooths [as received] the concentration of land in the hands of the best farmers to increase the output of grain, still vital to the national economy.

Example: Investigation has been conducted of 16 grain-producing households in different parts of China, resulting in the discovery that their able-bodied peasants produced more than six tons of grain each.

The national average of 1951 was slightly over one ton.

CC: 6/20/010

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

CHINESE FISH OUTPUT--China's freshwater fish catch has risen steadily in recent years. The total catch in 1982 was 13.7 percent higher than that of 1981. In the first 6 months of this year, the catch totalled 580,000 tons, a 15.7 percent increase over the same period of last year. [Summary] (Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Sep 83 OW)

CSO: 4007/246

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

LOESS HIGHLANDS DEVELOPED WITH UN ASSISTANCE

GW131445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Xian, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Two United Nations organizations are aiding China's efforts to reutilize its Loess Highlands, one of the most backward parts of the country.

Agrotechnicians from Gansu, Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region are attending a land utilization training class sponsored by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Mizhi County, Shaanxi Province. The class covers land utilization planning, water and soil conservation, agricultural ecology and other courses.

The class, which opened yesterday, is the second sponsored by the UNDP and FAO in northwest China's Shaanxi Province under an agreement signed in 1980. The first was held in April 1981.

The Loess Highlands covers 400,000 square kilometers encompassing part of Shaanxi, Ningxia and Gansu and the entire Shanxi. Water and soil erosion caused by excessive felling of trees over the centuries reduced the area to extreme poverty in the past centuries.

CGO 4/20/010

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

WEATHER STATION ISSUES WARNING ON TYPHOON NO 11

GW300001 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] At 1800 [1000 GMT] today the Central Meteorological Observatory issued a typhoon warning.

This year's No 11 typhoon was spawned this morning over the northern part of the South China Sea. At 1400 today its center moved to about 320 kilometers east of our Taiwan Island, at 19.4 degrees north latitude and 113.9 degrees east longitude. Maximum winds near the typhoon center were force 8 to force 9.

At present the typhoon center is moving in a west by north direction at a pace of about 15 kilometers per hour. It is estimated that the typhoon center will continue to move in a west by north direction, gradually approach the coast of China's Leizhou Peninsula while slightly increasing in strength, and land on the area between Yangjiang and Wenchang, Guangdong Province. Then it will continue moving in a west by north direction toward western Guangxi.

The following areas will be affected by the typhoon: Tonight and tomorrow, winds will grow in strength to force 6 to 7 in the northwestern part of the South China Sea, Hainan Island, western Guangdong, the northern part of Beibu Gulf and southern Guangxi. Sea and land areas along the course of the typhoon center will experience strong winds of force 8 to 10. The western coastal areas of Guangdong, Hainan Island and the coastal areas of Guangxi will experience heavy rains and torrential rains.

All units concerned, please pay attention to weather forecasts by local meteorological stations.

CSO: 4007/246

FUJIAN PROVINCE TACKLES MIDDLE-, LOW-YIELD LAND PRODUCTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Develop Strategic Measures for Foodstuffs; Launch a Joint Attack on Middle- and Low-yield Growing Fields: More Than 60,000 Mu of Model Plots Already Established in Province"]

[Text] According to provincial agricultural office statistics, our province has already established 120 experimental model plots for upgrading production on middle- and low-yield growing fields in the current year, totaling more than 61,000 mu, which has spurred production on the more than 700,000 neighboring mu of land. At present, the early rice on these model plots has been growing well all over and there are prospects for a bumper crop.

Last spring, the provincial committee and provincial government identified the key problem of coordination on middle- and low-yield growing fields as a strategic measure for developing foodstuffs in the province. The provincial scientific committee took the lead in organizing the agricultural office, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and Institute of Agronomy to set up a key-problem leading group for upgrading coordination on middle- and low-yield field production. Participating were over 40 units, including provincial agricultural-technique promotion stations and similar ones at the prefecture, municipal, and county level, along with specialized scientific research units in agriculture, water conservancy and meteorology. In 24 counties (cities) including Pucheng, Ninghua, Zhangping, Minqing, and Xiapu in the 5 urban regions of Jianyang, Sanming, Longyan, Fuzhou, and Ningde with middle- and low-yield production, respectively, a total area of over 1,000 mu of experimental model plots have been established, with the goal of raising output per mu from 100 to 110 catties. In order to offset shortfalls in past planning assignments and change methods which had become routine, concerned units at such various levels as the province, region, municipality, county and commune have set up responsibility systems and signed contracts linked to production. Agriculture departments in the concerned counties have also set up technical advisory service groups to provide technical advisory service to farmers and have dispatched scientific and technical personnel to the plots to carry out key work in research and technical leadership. At the same time, provincial funds totaling 200,000 yuan have been earmarked for this key problem, along with 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer.

12303
CSO: 4007/216

BRIEFS

GANSU AGRICULTURE MEETING--The third enlarged meeting of the leading group under the State Council on Agricultural Development in the (San Xi) area concluded on 22 September in Jiuquan. The meeting raised targets for developing agriculture in the (San Xi) area, namely, calling a halt to destruction of natural resources in 3 years; resolving the problem of providing people with enough to eat and wear in 5 years; and striving to thoroughly change the appearance of the area in 10 to 20 years. The attending comrades from Gansu and Ningxia studied important speeches made by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and other central leading comrades while inspecting the northwestern areas, unified their guiding thinking in drawing up plans, exchanged experiences, and reported how agricultural development has been carried out in the (San Xi) area. They also discussed and examined short-term and long-term plans for developing agriculture in the (San Xi) area and worked out methods for using funds. The meeting pointed out that economic development in the (San Xi) area is to develop animal husbandry by growing grass and trees so as to greatly increase grain output. [Summary] [HK301140 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 83]

CSO: 4007/246

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG LOW-YIELD LAND--The province has achieved remarkable economic results in improving low-yield land. In the past 4 years, the province has improved a total of 4.7 million mu of low-yield land, accounting for one-third of the total land which needs to be improved. After the improvement, an average increase of 152 jin of grain per mu has been achieved annually. Low-yield land is that land on which annual grain output is less than 800 jin per mu. There are a total of 15 million mu of such land in the province, accounting for about 40 percent of total arable land. In the past 4 years, a total of 91 million yuan, including funds raised by prefectures, counties, communes, and brigades themselves, has been invested throughout the province in improving low-yield land, with an average of 20 yuan per mu. An average increase of 100-odd jin of grain per mu was achieved the year when the land was improved. After improvement, low-yield land not only increased grain output that very year, but also increases its grain output in future years.

[Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/246

BRIEFS

RURAL COMBINES--New economic combines have sprung up in rural Guizhou this year. There are now over 40,000 such combines in the province, with a labor force amounting to 5 percent of the total rural labor force. Some of them undertake contracts for running former commune and brigade enterprises; some are specialized combines set up by the peasants by raising cash or loans themselves; some are agriculture-commerce joint ventures that depend on the backing of the rural supply and marketing cooperatives; and others are agriculture-industry-commerce combines in which the state, the collective and the peasants have all bought shares. The combines engage in specialized production or services. Most exceed the bounds of existing administrative divisions and the pattern of three-level ownership based on the production team. Their economic results are relatively high. [Summary] [HK061350 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 83]

CSO: 4007/248

FORESTRY ORGANS HOLD MEETING ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Heads of Forestry Departments and Bureaus Throughout Nation Meet, Stress Allowing Multiple Responsibility Systems in Forestry Based Upon Its Special Characteristics"]

[Text] A meeting of forestry department and bureau heads throughout the nation was held in Beijing from 22 June to 1 July. The meeting focused on researching and discussing how to go one step further in establishing and perfecting a responsibility system for forestry production.

After discussion, the meeting considered paying attention to giving full sway to the positive nature of the two forms of household and collective management in going one step further in perfecting and upgrading forestry production responsibility systems. What needs to be unified should be unified; what needs to be managed by collectives should be realistically managed by collective units, and should not be left unmanaged. What projects require protection or development of large-scale forestry should continue to be guaranteed with regard to human, material and financial strength. As far as various new integrated bodies which have appeared in forestry production are concerned, they should be enthusiastically attended to, and their successful experiences should be summarized and popularized in a timely fashion. What is to be unified should be divided in a steadfast and step-by-step fashion, and there should not be any "strong winds." Professional and key households in forestry should be supported so that they can fully bring their key and leadership roles into play.

The meeting pointed up that the many different types of forestry production responsibility systems are types of socialist enterprise, and should certainly be allowed to proliferate and permitted to adopt different appropriate forestry enterprise management styles in different regions. Even if there were a primary style in a particular region, there could also be several different types at once; and it would also be permitted to have types of forestry management which were unfixed and unstabilized. In sum, there is no doing of things "all of one color," or any need to fit all methods arbitrarily into one pattern, or even less is there a need to do injury to the people's positive nature and creativity with one's crude attitude. As far as the various types of forestry production responsibility systems which have already been established, they should be steadfastly perfected in

high and level roads as they are upgraded, and they should not be interfered with before they have a chance to soar. Stable forestry production responsibility systems include stable family contract forestry, commune member forest ventures of an individual nature, forestry professionals and key foresters. In some places, even where collective forest contracts have been allotted to households for plots, there is no need to change them basically; they can continue in practice to strengthen, upgrade, and pay attention to consolidating their experiences.

The meeting felt that the present task of forestry work, outside of striving to protect present forest resources, was placed upon the prospect of planting new forests. The focal point of the establishment and perfection of forestry production responsibility systems is to mobilize the positive character of the broad masses to plant trees and create forests. For this reason, in the greening of forests on wilderness mountains and in the building of new forests, as should go one step further to liberalize ideology and relax policies, thus as well as possible the work of demarking privately owned mountains and contract responsibility mountains. Whatever mountains in the wilderness are appropriate and which have masses who wish to have them apportioned, should be apportioned, so the greening of these wilderness mountains can be accelerated. As far as privately owned mountains which are already fully apportioned, if there is a need to expand contracts on responsibility mountains, then more such contracts should be allotted on the basis of business criteria.

The meeting also stressed that when selections of a form of responsibility system are being made for collective plot timber usage, care should be taken, that unified collective enterprise should be maintained, that professional brigades (groups) should be organized or that households which really are good at management should be ascertained; and there should not be mere even distribution. Sections which have already been apportioned for management should have their management strengthened, and there should be no wavering from one to another. Commune and brigade forests should be maintained and continually integrated.

The National forestry department and bureau head meeting also researched and discussed other aspects of forestry reform and coordinated venture questions between forestry, industry and commerce. On 1 July, the head of the Agricultural Policy Research Office of the Central Secretariat, Du Runsheng [2629 3387 1932], addressed the meeting.

17303
150: 4007/216

FORESTRY PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM MUST BE IMPROVED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Going One Step Further in Perfecting the Forestry Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] At present, responsibility systems for forestry production have already been established in several regions. An extremely important task in the work of forestry now is how to make the most of the situation, and to go one step further in perfecting the forestry production responsibility system to make it even more adapted to the special characteristics of forestry and of assistance to the continued development of forestry production.

Forestry has many points in common with agriculture, but there are also differences. The period for forestry production is long, and the social and public welfare character of forests is strong. If they are destroyed, restoration is difficult. These special characteristics of forestry production press us to pay attention to the continuing and stable nature of the principles and policies of forestry maintenance. Thus, in establishing and perfecting a responsibility system for forestry, we must both positively absorb the basic experience of contracts linked to production, as is done in agriculture, and yet not mechanically or arbitrarily copy those same methods of the agricultural responsibility systems. In setting up contracts in an enterprise as dispersed as forestry, special attention must be paid to strengthening the broad overview in leadership to avoid and reduce blindness. This is an important principle to be noted and adhered to in perfecting a responsibility system for forestry production.

Our country is vast, and its natural features are complex. The present situation of forestry production in various regions, and the economic position and business management levels it holds in each of those regions is very different, requiring a forestry production responsibility system fitted to each particular region which is multileveled and multifaceted. In order to go one step further in perfecting a forestry production responsibility system, there must be overall planning and long-term arrangements. Attention must be paid to how to logically exploit and utilize mountain forest resources, arrangement of different kinds of trees in different kinds of forests, and establishment of a sound ecological environment. There are also certain arrangements in the process of forestry production which must be collective and overall, and be carried out in a unified way, such as supply of saplings, water and electricity

water, flight and pest prevention and management, fire prevention, food-additives, timber selection, and lumber processing and marketing, etc., which can be conducted in a unified way. Some arrangements which are better done in a dispersed management or individual business manner should be contracted out to households--especially reclamation production projects on mountainous and wilderness areas, which should have a more relaxed standard. In sum, what is better off coordinated should be coordinated and what is better off left separate should be left so; and then when what is coordinated and what is separated have been integrated, what is coordinated will be reasonable and what is separated will be appropriate. In this way, we can maintain the integrity of unified business and profit from the advantages to be gotten from letting household contracts into play.

At present, there is still a lack of experience in the forms of management and responsibility systems for collective plots of lumber for use and large-scale tests to be protected. The problems are rather complex and require careful consideration. In order to be of assistance in strengthening the protection under normal circumstances, collective unified enterprise, organization, functional brigade (group) or certified professional contract management are preferable. Attention should also be paid to competent professional timber managers for timbering, renewal, tending and management work procedures in order to regulate the benefits to collectives and individuals. Responsibilities, rights, and benefits should be clearly marked so that contractors receive real benefits, while still assuring that this does not result in disorderly or wasteful timbering operation.

The important problem in establishing and perfecting a forestry responsibility system is in drawing up policies for the boundaries between privately owned mountains and responsibility mountains. Responsibility mountains are allotted by contract, and are a form of collective forest management; there should be contracts for management orientation, forester plans, and product management and the assumption of responsibility for state monopoly assignments for unified and directed purchasing and certain stipulations for collectives. But as in privately owned forests, the rule is whoever plants them owns them. They can be bequeathed, and the masses have full personal rights on such mountains to transplant trees, tend and retend, and develop timber byproducts. The two types of forests should be adequately differentiated and should not be equated.

The development and perfection of a forestry production responsibility system is an important present task of forestry reform, and is a breaking point in ushering in a new situation in forestry. The conscientious facilitation of this work is of profound significance to the full mobilization of the positive nature of the production of the masses, for protecting the present forests, sparing the opening of mountain wildernesses, protecting the ecological balance and bringing into play the many economic benefits of forests. All areas should unify their own real situations and realistically take responsibility for this work.

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COMMENTATOR ON CITY DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Rely on Central Cities for Development of Rural Commodity Production"]

[Text] Cities are the product of politics, economics, culture, and especially of the development of commodity economics. They are the centers within a specific regional sphere for production and exchange. It is an objective requirement of economic development that we rely upon the cities for the development of commodity production. Economic cooperation and aid have been undertaken in the Beijing and Tianjin areas of our province based upon the scientific and technical conditions and large-scale markets in these two great cities which have helped to revitalize and promote the province's economy. Likewise, the numerous medium and small cities and towns in the province can engage in multi-faceted coalition and cooperation which takes advantage of the industrial and commercial enterprises, scientific research and information units, along with the various service organizations in these cities and towns to mobilize economic development of industrial enterprise at the county, commune, and brigade levels, in professional households, and key households and alliances, and by developing rural commodity production spur growth in urban areas. For this reason, strengthening cooperation between town and country, relying upon central cities to spur development of a rural commodity economy, and reforming those outdated methods which are inimical to economic cooperation and coordination can be of great benefit to establishing the four modernizations in both town and country, and especially toward developing rural commodity production and increasing farmers' income.

In order to rely upon central cities, facilitate rural-urban cooperation and spur development of commodity production, there must be a correct guiding ideology--one which starts from real situations and works according to economic principles, and one in which the commodities produced are plentiful, of good quality, and able to be sold. There should be high economic efficiency, and the nation, region, enterprise and individual should all see an increase in income. Thus first and foremost, we must obliterate those things which do not accord with commodity rules and become liberated from the constraints of "left" influences and old habits.

We must become liberated from the force of habit of natural economy, broaden our vision, and take up the new road of developing commodity production. It

It must be noted that there has been a great change in our phenomena as pertaining to satisfying the personal, family, or unit needs, and production which is benefit of exchange; yet the influence of such ideas as following the beaten path, staying in a rut and closing the country off from international.

It must be brought about the dispersion, isolation and lack of interchange in the natural economy still persists in the minds of many of our comrades even today. If we are to spur division of labor, develop exchange, spur reform, develop cooperation and bring about large developments in socialist commodity circulation, the leadership at all levels and those comrades who work in economic areas must self-consciously eliminate "left" influences, throw off the influence and shackles of natural economy ideology, and build a mindset geared to spur greatly developing socialist commodity production--to increase the income of income, enrich the farmer and improve the material and cultural life of the people--a mindset willing to understand, and good at understanding, the complex, and one which can master business.

we must free ourselves from the constraints of relying purely upon state monopoly for the purchase and marketing of commodities and bring about multi-level, multi-tiered and smaller-scaled systems of circulation. This means that while developing commodity production we must master both production and circulation. With the new trend of having a primarily planned economy, the importance of market adjustment now in effect, producers and business, as well as agriculture, industry and commerce must all go along with this transformation, adapt to this situation, learn to take advantage of market adjustment to engage in competition, show respect for price regulations, build a mindset for economics and marketing, pay meticulous attention to market trends, get a firm grasp of economic information and put some life into their business. A mindset whose ideology is embedded in or nostalgic for the state monopoly in purchase and marketing is going to suffer terribly in commodity competition.

we must liberate ourselves from relying purely upon administrative management and administrative intervention and learn how to manage the economy on the basis of economic laws. Practice has proven that the shortcomings of administrative management of economics are numerous and always lead to stultification and standstill. Arising from or related to this situation are such things as "small but complete," and "large and complete," departmental ownership, closing the country off, closed and separated regional markets, state monopoly in purchase and marketing, disjointed production and marketing, and eating out of the one big bowl.

we must arise from or related to this situation that the work of our current initiatives as professionalization of cooperation, scientific and technical cooperation, economic integration, reasonable mobility for talented individuals, establishment of revolutionized, youth-oriented, intellectual-oriented and professionalized groups, and the selection of sensible persons have run into resistance. We must become cognizant of the urgency of reform and be steadfast and gradual in going about it. Until such time as the system undergoes this basic transformation, we must resolve the current problems of commodity production and circulation positively, actively and in a spirit of reform and exploration.

in order to liberate from the constraints of "small but complete" and "small and specialized, large and specialized" and develop scientific and technological competition and integration. Cooperation and integration based on industrialization can increase the amount of production, advance science and technology, upgrade quality, lower costs, and upgrade economic efficiency.

10. Reliance on central cities for the development of rural commodity production, is not the best. In the idea of serving the urban market, that is, in the idea of serving urban production and the life of urban people, whatever the cities need, we will produce and supply. Service here means exchange, and from the perspective of interconnections between the country and the cities which come from exchange to a clear development of rural commodities and an increase in our family, regional, enterprise, and individual income--the greatest of economic benefit. Being of service to the cities really means spurring the prosperity of rural commodity production.

11. To liberate central cities to develop rural commodity development, we must make the strengths of both town and country fully into play. That is, rural communities should accurately assess their strong points to develop production positively and they should also accurately assess the strengths of the cities and take full advantage of them. Rural communities in our province have a wealth of byproducts, abundant mineral resources, inexhaustible raw materials for building material industries, can produce many kinds of construction materials, and have well-known traditional commodities which enjoy a market demand type. This is the superior advantage of the rural communities which must be fully brought into play so that commodity production will develop positively. At the same time, the cities have developed and advanced industry and a massive concentration of scientific research units and personnel, and can invest more funds; and we can employ appropriate ways of drawing support for them. In a province with conditions such as ours, to develop agriculture, industry and all kinds of businesses, we must have appropriate division of labor with the cities, strengthen cooperation and develop integration, so that when the city and also supplement it, be of service to it and also take advantage of whatever conditions we can use to revitalize and develop the economy. In this regard the things to be most shunned are establishing a closed system, shutting off from intercourse, attempting to be small but complete, and setting reliance upon the cities up against supplementing them, being of service to them up against utilizing them.

12. In order to liberate central cities to develop rural commodity production we must revise our ideology and also explore unceasingly in practice. We should hold fast to liberalized policies, seek ways to attract investment from inside the province and outside the country, and not be for introspective or closed off from doing the things which are clearly to our advantage because we are unwilling or afraid. We should hold fast to the policies of from small to big and from less to more, advance in an orderly way and step by step, and develop gradually and in stable, reliable fashion. We should hold fast to the idea of doing whatever is profitable and engage in low-profit high-volume sales. City and country should aid one another and develop many different kinds of economic cooperation, such as processing of incoming materials,

construction, mining, ports, processing of incoming goods, trade, cooperation in joint ventures, etc. we should fully utilize remnants and left-over materials from the cities for industrial raw materials in our counties, municipalities, and villages. Construction crews can be organized to go into the cities and go forward in mobilizing the labor force, to bring about a qualified organization of the production of building materials, their transportation and sales distribution. State collective and individual commerce should be mobilized to bring in a positive manner agricultural byproducts into the cities, particularly the urban-rural trade market, and set up within the cities services units with specialized characteristics. Great effort should be expended to coordinate the work of commodity information and to strive for an organization of distribution and circulation which fits urban needs.

The province is situated around Beijing and Tianjin and the cooperation between these two cities and the province can be facilitated, and if we can set up large, middle, and small cities for developing commodity production, this will be of great strategic significance to us in revitalizing the economy of the province. Leaders in the party and government at all levels should really take action, do their investigative research well, and see to the maximum possible, so that this work can be tackled in a strict manner, so that they can contribute to the prosperity of cities and rural areas throughout Hebei Province.

1981
Date: 1007/16

HEILONGJIANG

HEILONGJIANG DEVELOPS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

08191155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 19 Sep 83

[text] Harbin, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--Three counties in northern-most China have completed development projects in animal husbandry with international assistance, the Heilongjiang Provincial Agricultural Department reports.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development provided a preferential loan of 11 million U.S. dollars, according to an agreement signed in 1981 between the fund and China's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The loan was extended to farms, communes and their subdivisions in Anda, Juchang and Fuyu Counties in Heilongjiang Province. The three counties have 6,500 hectares of pasture land.

The farms and collectives arranged 35 projects, including barns, silos, water towers, fencing, importing fine breeds of sheep, and consultation service.

Results of the projects to date include:

- 13,000 square meters of newly built barns, a 20 percent increase;
- doubling of fenced pasture land and tripling of artificial pasture land, including 200 hectares of alfalfa;
- improved water supply facilities, providing half the dairy farms with running water, and
- more dairy cattle and a boost in income. Those farms and collectives now have [number indistinct] cows, 10 percent more than 1980; per capita income has increased 15 percent.

CSO: 4020/010

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

WHEAT PROCUREMENT--As of 27 September, the 30 granaries and nine grain receiving stations under the grain bureau of the Heihe Prefectural administrative office, Heilongjiang Province, had received 29,755 tons of new wheat. [Excerpt] [SK041229 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 83 p 1]

GRAIN OUTPUT--Hejiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, planted 880,000 mu of agricultural crops this spring. Despite natural disasters, the prefecture is expected to turn out more than 110 million jin of total grain output this year, an 18 million jin increase over the 1980 figure. The prefecture is expected to sell 60 million jin of marketable grains to the state this year. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

GRAIN TREATMENT PLANT--The first large grain treatment center of China, the grain treatment plant with both stoving and freeze drying technique was set up at the No 7 branch farm of the No 853 state farm in Heilongjiang Province and was put into operation. The function of equipment in the plant includes volume examination, laboratory test, quality selection, stoving, freeze drying and storage. The plant can treat 15 tons of grains each hour and is able to accept the treatment task of from 800 to 1,000 tons of grains each day. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

BEET OUTPUT--Following the bumper harvest of wheat, Heilongjiang Province reaped another bumper harvest of beet this year. According to statistics compiled by the beet production administrative stations and the agricultural departments across the province, the province's total beet output may reach more than 4.5 million tons, more than 70 percent increase over the 1982 figure and a new production record. In 1983, there are more than 1.2 million households throughout the province, which have engaged in beet production. Owing to natural disasters, only more than 5 million mu of farmland yielded good harvest. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

WHEAT OUTPUT--Nanjiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, reaped a bumper wheat harvest this year. The prefecture planted 3.9 million mu of wheat crops this year. Its total wheat output may reach about 1.1 billion jin, surpassing the previous peak. As of 9 September, the prefecture has stored more than 116 million jin of wheat. [Excerpt] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG HARVESTING OPERATION--heilongjiang Province has whipped up an upsurge in harvesting operations. As of 28 September, the province had harvested more than 17 million mu of field crops, accounting for 22 percent of the total harvesting acreage. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 83 SK]

WHEAT HARVEST--heilongjiang has nearly completed its wheat procurement task. By 23 September, the province had fulfilled 81.9 percent of its procurement quota, showing an increase of more than 120 million jin over the same period of 1982, which was a bumper harvest year. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

ANJIANG PLAIN CONSTRUCTION--heilongjiang's work conference on improvement of the Sanjiang Plain concluded on 28 September. The conference called for simultaneous attention to the key projects, the farmland auxiliary projects, and management of the Sanjiang Plain construction. Improvement of the Sanjiang plain is a key capital construction project of the state for the Sixth Five-year Plan period. The state has invested 30 million yuan over the past 2 years for improving the (Qilahong), (Wanyan) and (Anbang) He in the Sanjiang Plain. By the end of this year, 28 major drainage channels and 59 buildings, totaling 1.62 million cubic meters of earthwork, or 62 percent of the total earthwork, will be completed. The conference called for efforts to complete the key project construction for the three rivers by 1985. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

POTATO HARVEST--Heilongjiang reaped a bumper potato harvest from its 3.91 million mu of fields. Total output is expected to reach 4 million tons, 52 percent more than in 1982. [Excerpt] [SK030030 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83]

4007/246

FIRST MASS SEED-PROCESSING PLANT IN HENAN COMPLETED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 2

[Henan Province's First Large-Scale Modern Seed Processing Plant In Yanshi County Completed and Begins Production]

[Text] Henan Province's first modern, large-scale seed processing plant was completed and went into production on 12 July in Yanshi County.

All the equipment for this modern, large-scale seed processing plant is one of the 10 equipment sets imported by our country from Denmark's Xiboliya Minigelant Co, Ltd. It is the sixth large-scale modern seed processing plant to be completed and go into production in the country. With its advanced technology and new and novel equipment the factory can process and select seeds for such crops as wheat, corn, millet and paddy rice. The production line is completely automated and every workshop has electric operation equipment. Instruments indicate how the machines transport and transfer the seeds. Each shift requires only four men. The sequence of seed processing operations is divided into preliminary cleaning, stoving, careful selection and classification, pharmaceutical handling, packaging, sealing and storing. After the plant produces in batch process, it can, in 1 hour, clean 30 tons of seeds, select and process 5 tons and dry 30 tons all at once. The plant's annual seed processing capacity could reach 18 million jin. The construction and beginning of production of this large-scale, modern seed processing plant will not only insure the realization of a mechanized seed processing for the entire Yanshi County, it can also carefully select and process batches of superior seeds for the fraternal counties and cities of the entire province. It will have a great effect on a speedy realization of the "Four Transformations and One Supply" (specialization in seed production, standardization of seed quality and quantity, mechanization of seed processing, and the regionalization of seed distribution, and organization of unified supply of seed with the county as the basic unit) and the advancement of food production increase.

12369
CSO: 4007/222

HENAN

BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR--On 26 September, the Henan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on this year's autumn grain and oil-bearing crop procurement work. The circular demands that all places vigorously procure autumn grain and fulfill their quotas for the centralized procurement of autumn oil-bearing crops. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/248

HUBEI MEETING CALLS FOR COMBATING FLOOD PEAK

HK061338 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Since 3 October, the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River have had heavy to torrential rain. The water level of the Hanjiang River has risen quickly.

The morning, the provincial CPC committee standing committee held an urgent meeting to study and make arrangements for dealing with the relevant problems of combating the extraordinarily big flood peak on the Hanjiang River. The meeting demanded: The prefectures, cities and counties along the banks of the Hanjiang River and the Dongjinghe River must urgently get mobilized, strengthen leadership and plunge themselves into the struggle against floods.

The conference demanded:

1. All places must really strengthen organizational leadership. The prefectures, cities and counties along the banks of the Hanjiang River and the Dongjinghe River must regard combating floods as the current central overriding task. Jingzhou, Xiaogan and Wuhan City must vigorously organize antiflood front commands. Principal responsible comrades at all levels must personally go into and direct the battle, implement the contract responsibility system and establish the personal responsibility system at all levels. They must divide work and must be responsible for their own work. They must strictly perform their duties to ensure a victory in the struggle against floods.
2. It is necessary to inspect dangerous embankments. All places must immediately provide antiflood labor forces and inspect embankments, dams and antiflood projects. They must take measures to deal with dangerous places urgently. Moreover, they must prepare sufficient necessary materials and apparatuses and make good preparations against floods and for dealing with emergencies.
3. It is essential to step up preparations for diverting floods and storing water.
4. The meteorological and hydrological departments must seriously do well in weather forecasts and pay close attention to the changes in weather. They must serve as assistants to leaders.

It is imperative to strengthen propaganda and public security work, to
encourage cadres and the masses to take the overall situation into consider-
ation, to abide by discipline, to carry forward the spirit of fearing no
danger and boldly making sacrifices, and to do everything possible to win
victory in the struggle against floods.

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HUBEI

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION RELIEF WORK--Hubei has done a good job in relief through production following the serious natural disasters of this year. By late August, the province had drained 15.8 billion cubic meters of water from flooded fields and saved the crops on 11 million mu of waterlogged land. Many damaged fields and water conservation facilities have been repaired to ensure the needs of the late autumn crops. Temporary housing has been provided for some 500,000 people evacuated from disaster areas and proper arrangements have been made for their food, clothing and medical treatment. Many houses have also been repaired. Repairs have been completed on most damaged roads, bridges and power and telecommunications lines. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 HK]

RICE PROCUREMENT--The province has done well in the procurement of early and mid-season rice. Up to 28 September, some 1.98 billion jin of rice have been put in storage throughout the province, accounting for 79.4 percent of the total annual quota and representing an increase of 90 million jin as compared with the same period last year. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/246

BRIEFS

FOODSTUFF INDUSTRY MEETING--The Hunan Provincial Economic Committee held a meeting on developing foodstuff industry on 23 September. At the meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial Economic Committee proposed that it is necessary to turn Hunan--a land of fish and rice--into a land of foodstuff industry. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has quickly developed foodstuff industry. The province's foodstuff industrial output value last year was 15 percent more than in 1981. However, as the province abounds in agricultural and sideline products, its foodstuff industry should have developed more greatly. The provincial Economic Committee proposed that it is essential to correct the guiding ideology and to transform the existing management system. [Summary] [HK031000 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Sep 83]

CSO: 4007/246

TONGHUA PREFECTURE TRANSFORMS COMMUNE SYSTEM

SERIAL 309 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent (Wang Shuyuan), on the eve of National Day, Tonghua Prefecture, Jilin Province, successfully completed transforming the people's commune system. The prefecture established 200 township people's governments. Each township will set up economic systems. The prefecture also established more than 1,600 villagers' committees. By adopting measures suitable to local conditions, the prefecture changed former production brigades and teams into agricultural production joint cooperatives and cooperatives so that political power at grassroots levels can meet the situation prevailing in rural areas after the enforcement of contracting systems.

In conducting the reform of the people's commune system, the prefecture has upheld the key task of building leading bodies. By adopting various measures such as accepting democratic recommendations, selecting or recruiting cadres into training classes and employing capable personnel, the prefecture assigned a large number of middle-aged and young cadres to township leading bodies, bringing about initial changes of the age and cultural level structure in the former leading bodies of communes and production brigades and teams.

The success achieved by the prefecture in transforming the people's commune system has initially shown the superiority of the policy of the commune authorities dividing work has better dealt with the relationship between the economic system and the economic work, has brought into line the production work in rural areas, and has accelerated the progress in developing rural economy. In conducting systematic reforms in rural areas, various township in the prefecture also have generally formulated regulations and rules to define the tasks and methods of the township party committees and detailed regulations for the township people's governments. They have worked out regulations of agriculture-industry-commerce general companies and written pledges for peasants, bringing about a new ROK order in the rural areas of the prefecture.

CSO: 4007/248

BRIEFS

CITY GRAIN PRODUCTION--Liaoyuang City in Jilin reaped another bumper harvest this year after 5 years of successive good harvests. According to initial statistics, grain output may exceed 800 million jin, more than 20 percent greater than in 1982. All the 22 communes in the city registered increases, ranging from 20 to 70 percent. A large number of production team doubled their production. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 83 SK]

GRAN PRODUCTION--Jilin Province reaped a bumper beet harvest this year. Total output is expected to exceed 2 billion jin, 660 million jin more than in 1982, and per mu yield is expected to be 2,000 jin, an advanced domestic level. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Oct 83 SK]

SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION--According to a circular issued by the Jilin Provincial government on beet procurement and sugar refining, the province's beet production is expected to reach around 2 billion jin. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Oct 83 SK]

GINSENG PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR--The Jilin Provincial Party Committee and Government recently issued an emergency circular on ginseng procurement. The circular states that this year's ginseng procurement tasks should be properly adjusted. It states: Ginseng within the procurement quotas assigned by the state should be managed, allocated, and distributed in a unified way by the provincial ginseng and antler company. Approval should be obtained from the company before shipping ginseng to other provinces. Units below the county level are not permitted to sell ginseng to other provinces. Anyone who violates the regulation should be sternly dealt with. [Summary] Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

CIO: 4007/246

BRIEFS

--from January to July, Liaoning Province afforested 1.9 million mu. By the end of June, it had fulfilled 99 percent of its annual afforestation target. So far the province has allocated 10 million mu of private hill to peasants. Since autumn 1981, Chaoyang Prefecture has afforested 2.93 million mu of barren hills and waste beaches, built 7,430 li of farmland shelterbelts, planted 49.34 million trees along roads and ditches and around houses and villages, and planted 2,700 li of trees along highways. Benxi County has afforested 360,000 mu over the past 3 years. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

PRODUCTION CONTRACTED HOUSEHOLDS--Liaoning Province has scored marked achievements in developing specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation. As of now, the province has 1.32 million households of these two kinds, which account for 25 percent of the total number of farming households throughout the province and an 175 percent increase over the figure of the 1982 autumn period. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 83 p 1 SK]

GRAIN, SOYBEAN OUTPUT--Tieling Prefecture, Liaoning Province, reaped a bumper agricultural harvest in 1983. The total grain and soybean output is expected to exceed 6 billion jin, an increase of 30 percent over 1981. The amount of marketable grain to be marketed to the state will exceed 1.2 billion jin, an increase of 50 percent over 1982 and 40 percent over 1981. [Excerpt] [SK021114 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83]

GINNED COTTON PROCUREMENT--Liaoning Province reaped a bumper cotton harvest from its 800,000 mu of cotton fields. So far, it has procured 201,846 dan of new ginned cotton, an increase of 130,000 dan over the corresponding 1982 period. All ginned cotton procured were of first and second class. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83 SK]

AFFORESTATION--From January to July, Liaoning Province afforested 1.9 million mu. By the end of June, it had fulfilled 99 percent of its annual afforestation target. So far the province has allocated 10 million mu of private hill to peasants. Since autumn 1981, Chaoyang Prefecture has afforested 2.93 million mu of barren hills and waste beaches, built 7,430 li of farmland shelterbelts, planted 49.34 million trees along roads and ditches and around houses and villages, and planted 2,700 li of trees along highways, Benxi County has afforested 360,000 mu over the past 3 years. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

10 SEP 1983 (1100 GMT) [Text]--Shenyang, Shenyang, Shenyang! The 1983 rice harvest in Liaoning Province is now the province's largest in 15 years, and the 1983 grain output is also the largest in 15 years. This year's grain output, accounting for more than 80 percent of the total output of water areas throughout the province, is the largest in 15 years. [Text]--[Shenyang, Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

10 SEP 1983 (1100 GMT) [Text]--Liaoning Province has scored marked achievements in sowing fodder grass on dry land. Since 1981, the province has planted more than 1.7 million mu of fodder grass in dry areas, including Chaoyang and Fuxin Cities and Dangping County. [Text]--[Shenyang, Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

10 SEP 1983 (1100 GMT) [Text]--Linzhou City in Liaoning reaped a good cotton harvest from 116,000 mu of cotton fields. Per mu yield of ginned cotton was more than 100 catties. As of 6 October, the city had overfulfilled its cotton procurement quota by 10,000 dan. [Text]--[Shenyang, Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 83 SK]

10 SEP 1983 (1100 GMT) [Text]--Thanks to the increase of water reserve this year, Liaoning Province is able to relieve its water shortage which lasted for 7 years. According to a report compiled by the departments concerned as of 6 September, the water storage, throughout the province had 3.369 billion cubic meters of water, a 300 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1982 period. [Text]--[Shenyang, LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

10 SEP 1983 (1100 GMT) [Text]--On 11 September, a ceremony was held at the worksite of the Shuanghe Reservoir in Liaoning to mark the water storage of the reservoir. The reservoir was completed on 26 August and as of 11 September had stored 43 million cubic meters of water. The water level had reached the height of 46.3 meters. In September, the water is to be supplied to Dalian City to solve its water shortage. [Text]--[Shenyang, LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 SK]

10 SEP 1983 (1100 GMT) [Text]--The (Tangpu) Township People's Government in Fuxin Manchu Nationality Autonomous County--the first township people's government in Fuxin City--was officially established on 18 September. [Text]--[Shenyang, Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Sep 83 SK]

BRIEFS

GRAIN PLANTING--The Civil Aviation General Administration recently planted 100,000 mu of forage grass on Bairin Right Banner's moving and semimoving sand dunes and serious deteriorated grasslands by airplanes. The rate of emergence reached 60 percent. Planting forage grass on moving sand dunes is conducive to preventing sand from drifting away. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83]

GRAIN HARVEST--Jilren League, one of the key grain producing areas in Nei Mongol Region, is expected to harvest 2.1 billion jin of grain. The output of grain, oil-bearing crops, and cash crops will each be an all-time high. The output of wheat will reach 128 million jin, that of beets, 170,000 tons, and oil-bearing seeds, 130 million jin. It is expected that the procurement of oil-bearing seeds will exceed 100 million jin. The total agricultural output of Tongliao County in Jilren League will reach 530 million jin, an increase of over 20 percent over the same period of 1982. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83 SK]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Hulun Buir League, Nei Mongol Region, has scored good achievements in raising dairy cattle. At present, this league has more than 130,000 head of dairy cattle with an output value accounting for 20 percent of the total output value from animal husbandry. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

CSC 4007/246

BRIEFS

SHANXI: GRAVE, IMPROVED. To implement the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on developing the great northwest and promote the planting of trees and grass in the province, Governor Li Qiangwei and Yu Shandian convened a forum of experts yesterday afternoon to give their views and put forward plans for developing the great northwest and southern Shanxi. The experts put forward many valuable views on planting grass and trees. Governor Li Qiangwei praised their views and hoped they would write more articles and vigorously create mass opinion to enable the leaders, the cadres, and the masses to understand the great significance of planting grass and trees. He proposed that such meetings should be held regularly in the future. (Summary) (CCT: Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1980/07/8 (at 83 HK))

CHINA DAILY

SHANDONG ARTICLE CALLS FOR DRY FARMING

SK060852 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by Wang Jiyun [3769 0679 7189] carried on "Rural Work Discussion" column: "Adopt Dry Farming When Irrigation Farming Does Not Work"--on popularization of dry farming technique]

[Excerpt] In order to conquer drought, the people of our province, for many years, have done a great amount of work to build water conservancy works, improve land by plowing, harrowing and leveling, building terraced fields, adding more fertilizer. Thanks to their arduous labor which was given at high cost, the province's irrigated areas have increased by more than 70 times. This has performed a great role in resisting natural adversities and facilitating agricultural increase.

However, owing to our deep-rooted idea of laying more emphasis on water conservancy than on dry farming, some localities stress the achievement of "one mu of irrigated land per capita" irrespective of their water sources, thus neglecting dry farming. As a result, in places where ground water resources are rare drought still exists, the land infertile and the output low despite much efforts and investment. The province's dry, infertile and low-yielding wheatfields amount to nearly half of its total wheatfields, but their output amounts to only around 30 percent of the total. In addition, output of these wheatfields varies greatly every year. We experienced 13 years of spring drought in the 34 years since the founding of the PRC. Each year more than 20 million mu was afflicted. The stability of wheat output was seriously affected. The output of 1 year might be 2, 3 or 5 billion jin higher or lower than the next. This should be attributed to the dry, infertile and low-yielding fields. Therefore, these dry, infertile and low-yielding fields have a great potential in wheat production. Under normal weather conditions, it is possible to increase per mu yield by 100, 200 or 300 jin if dry farming measures are adopted in line with the characteristics of the dry and infertile land. If increasing by 100 jin per mu, 2.5 billion jin more will be reaped from the province's 25 million mu of dry and infertile fields. If increasing by 200 jin per mu, 5 billion jin more will be reaped. This is a great figure meriting our attention. If we want to achieve sustained wheat growth, we should increase the yields of dry, infertile and low-yielding fields in addition to paying attention to overall production growth. If more efforts are put in high-yielding fields to the neglect of dry, infertile and low-yielding fields, not only will production growth be limited but also production costs will increase and the economic benefits will decline.

SHANDONG

MAJOR CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN SHANDONG

(00010327) Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 6 Oct 83

[By reporter Chen Beijiang]

[Excerpt] Jinan, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The leadership in Shandong Province has conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the No 1 document of the CPC Central Committee since the beginning of this year and has brought new vitality to the rural area. Five great changes have taken place in Shandong's rural areas.

1. The contract system of linking remuneration with output is steadily being improved. The system has been extended from Shandong's northwestern areas, where economic development was relatively slow, to more developed areas.

Currently 99.6 percent of all production teams in this province have implemented the contract system of linking remuneration with output. Contracts are not limited to planting crops. They now include forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery, operation and management of agricultural machinery and farmland improvement facilities, and reclamation and utilization of barren wastelands, unused water resources and wasteland.

2. New steps have been taken in promoting various reform work in the rural areas.

3. Rural commercial production is developing rapidly in the rural areas.

4. Agricultural production has developed steadily on the basis of a stabilized acreage of grain crops. The peasants in the province have reaped another bumper harvest of grain and cotton. The total output of summer grain is more than 9 million jin over that of the last year.

5. The building of a spiritual civilization has created a new situation in the rural areas.

00010327/248

BRIEFS

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Shandong Province has reaped a bumper cotton harvest this year. As of 25 September, the province had marketed 7.769 million dan of new cotton to the state, an increase of 207 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83 SK]

WHEAT SOWING--As of 28 September, Shandong Province had sown 8.37 million mu of wheat. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83 SK]

COTTON HARVEST--Japan, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Shandong Province reaped a bumper harvest of cotton for the 4th year in a row this year. As of 25 September, the province had sold to the state 4.77 million dan of new cotton, 2.7 times as much as the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 27 Sep 83 OW]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Huimin Prefecture, Shandong Province, has well prepared for procuring cotton. As for 23 September, the prefecture procured 434,000 dan of ginned cotton, a 35 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1982 period. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

CGO: 4667/248

SHANXI GOVERNMENT ISSUES NOTICE SUPPORTING 'TWO HOUSEHOLDS'

Jixuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

[The Provincial People's Government Issues a Notice Requesting Each Area To Support the "Two Households'" Development and Safeguard the Rights and Interests of the "Two Households"]

[Text] Many specialized households and priority households (called "Two Households" for short) have appeared in the rural areas, and have given impetus to the transformation of a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient rural economy to a commodity economy and from traditional agriculture to modernized agriculture. This is the new form of socialist management in agriculture, which has broad prospects and great vitality. But in the course of their development, the "Two Households" have run into a few problems which have affected the increase of their enthusiasm to get rich by way of hard work and to further develop their production. Due to this fact the provincial people's government issued a notice a few days ago requesting each area to support the "Two Households'" development and to safeguard the rights and interests of the "Two Households," to develop society's productive forces and to create a new situation in the development of agricultural production in our province.

The provincial government in its "Notice regarding several problems in supporting and safeguarding the development of the 'Two Households'" pointed out: the "Two Households," depending on labor to create more value, not only will increase their own income but also increase the wealth of the society. What they gain for their labors is rightful, lawful and should receive the protection of the law. We must set a glorious new trend among the broad masses to get rich through labor. We must vigorously encourage the peasants to make contracts to bring river basins under control, widely build small-scale water conservancy projects, build and repair bridges, and let he who invests profit from it continue to do so over a long term. We must encourage the development of commodity grain specialized households. The grain departments must satisfy peasants' demand by selling surplus grain and facilitating the purchase, transportation and accounting involved. The "Two Households," in accordance to the needs of production and development and on the basis of voluntarism, equality and mutual benefit, can carry out multiple diversification projects in the areas of labor, capital, supply and marketing, storing and transportation, and technical services. As for the formality and the scale of the

Finally, these would be left the households to decide. Administrative orders, which tried to force the "Two Households" to integrate or not to integrate with other enterprises. We must allow the "Two Households" to employ helpers and skilled workers, take apprentices, manage large and medium-sized agricultural machines and tools as well as means of transportation; sell their agricultural and sideline products (except cotton) on the agricultural trading centers; after meeting the centralized and assigned procurement requirements, and, participate in the regulation of the market. We must also allow these households to set up specialized companies, trade warehouses, and service networks; and engage in long-distance transporting and selling within policy limits. In bank loans and state investments in special projects, the operational expenses as well as the experiment expenses of every major operations department, should focus on the production development of the "Two Households" and in making the most of the production cost used. Concerned departments must actively organize supplying on a priority basis, the sources of the enterprises according to the need of the "Two Households": improved varieties, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machines and tools and other production materials. State-run commercial enterprises and supply and marketing cooperatives must purchase the "Two Households'" products on time and actively help these households to open up markets. The scientific, technological and technical operational departments should further promote the technical contract responsibility system and help the "Two Households" to raise their standards of production, to enthusiastically develop the technical institutes, relay scientific and technological information, teach and pass on production techniques and engage in specialized training. They must cordially support the mass-oriented science popularization associations and technical organizations that do good work. Each department concerned should take the initiative to provide the "Two Households" with social services such as supplying commodities, market information, developing livestock insurance against disease, supplying compound feed, maintaining, repairing, housing, processing and transporting agricultural machines and tools. All the contracts signed by the units concerned and by the "Two Households" have the force of law. No unit or person may change or discontinue them on his own.

The "Notice" emphasizes that we must protect the interests of the "Two Households." The tax department must tax the taxable "Two Households" according to the accounts. For those having problems establishing accounts, can adopt through a democratic evaluation and decision, a fixed time and quota of procurement. The procurement departments in purchasing agricultural and sideline products, are not allowed to force down the price or the grade rating or to lower the price in a disguised form. Communes and brigades may not share money or apportion work beyond what the contract calls for; they may not in the name of "promoting style" ask the "Two Households" to set up a welfare project. Cadres are not allowed to use their power to extort, either openly or secretly, the property of the "Two Households." The cadres are not allowed to attack, on a pretext, or exact revenge of the "Two Households," to usurp, embezzle, or cut off and keep the "Two Households'" awards and prizes, or specially supplied materials and funds. Violators will be given disciplinary and economic penalties; their seriousness varying from case to case. The public departments at the various levels must vigorously investigate and solve criminal cases in which the "Two Households" are intimidated, extorted and robbed, carrying out penalties in timely fashion as prescribed by law.

"The Five" was to be the nucleus around which the "Two and Three" would be gathered and organized into the "Five Lakes, near Beaufort, and Three Islands" and the "Three Confederations." The "Two and Three" would take the lead in relying on policy, a few cent labor to get rich, help, and in offering to the party's and the state's policies and law, not to touch the natural resources of the state, not upsetting these, but to help and help the law of the collective economy, not damage other people's interests, not write exaggerated and false reports and make no personal accusations. They would vigorously complete the state task, increase the wealth and retain enough for the collective.

1969-70

MEETING ON PLANTING TREES ON TAIHENG SHAN HELD

SK50918 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Planting trees on Taiheng Shan is our province's strategic task in the course of economic construction. At a special meeting held by the Shanxi forestry department from 10 to 14 September, forestry scientific and technical workers who came from inside and outside the province appraised the situation.

Comrades attending the meeting held that at present the coal output of Taiheng area accounts for over one-third of the province's total. By the year 2000, some 1.25 million cubic meters of timber will be needed annually. At present, most of the timber is imported from other provinces. From a long-term view, we must actively plant trees in order to achieve self-sufficiency in timber. Planting trees on Taiheng Shan is of great importance in improving the ecological environment of this area, speeding up the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and raising the living standards of the people.

Comrades attending the meeting pointed out that in the course of planting trees in Taiheng Shan, special attention must be paid to conserve water and soil and to build protection forests. While devising plans for building forests, we must give consideration to the natural socialist economic conditions and the needs of the state and the people, suit measures to local conditions, proceed from the viewpoint of large-scale agriculture and give overall consideration to not only meeting the needs of improving the ecological conditions but also to ensuring the production of timber and improving the livelihood of the local people. While mapping out plans for three varieties, we must give first consideration to using local tree varieties and varieties which had been imported and proved to be successful and must, persist in the principle of planting trees and shrubs, planting both coniferous trees and broadleaf trees and giving equal consideration to building timber and economic forests. We must strive to raise the rate of forest-covered area of Taiheng Shan from the present 13 percent to 30 percent by the year 2000.

CIA: 5007/248

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Agriculture and animal husbandry in the province have recorded another bumper harvest for the third year in succession. According to recent statistics, 6 of the 11 cities and prefectures, and 65 of 111 counties, cities, and districts have increased production compared with last year. Gross output of grain in the province this year is expected to be around 16.4 billion jin, the second largest in history. Output of summer grain was 5.18 billion jin. There is an increase of 104,000 head of livestock. The gross output of pork, beef, and mutton will reach 400 million jin, an increase of 27 million jin from last year, and there is a remarkable increase in chickens and rabbits too. The agricultural gross income of the whole province is expected to be 6.15 billion yuan. Average net income of peasants will reach between 220 and 250 yuan. At present there are 1.3 million specialized households in the province, accounting for 26.8 percent of the total number of peasant households, an increase of 80.8 percent from last year. [Summary] [HK301132 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 CST 28 Sep 83]

CGO: 4007/246

CHINA: SICHUAN: AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION URGED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO In Chinese 9 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Persistently Do Well In Promoting Agricultural Capital Construction To Meet the Demands of the New Situation"]

[Text] The provincial conference on agricultural capital construction called by the provincial people's government made concrete arrangements for the proper handling of agricultural capital construction in a situation where the contract responsibility system linked with production involving chiefly operations on a household basis is being practiced. All areas must seriously uphold the spirit of the conference, persist in doing a good job of agricultural capital construction, create congenial ecological environments, pave the way for a continuous increase in agricultural production, and lay a good foundation for the realization of the strategic goal of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century.

During the past few years, various parts of our province have persistently carried out agricultural capital construction. Relatively satisfactory results have been achieved. There have also emerged a number of models which perform well in agricultural capital construction to meet the needs of the new rural situation. But as far as the whole province is concerned, development is not balanced. Compared with development in other aspects of agriculture, the development of agricultural capital construction is relatively slow. Close attention is not paid to things that should and can be done. The responsibility system for the management of certain irrigation projects is not carried out with adequate strictness. Full play is not given to their role. The main factor responsible for such a situation is that given an increase in agricultural production from year to year, some comrades have cherished the illusion that the handling of agricultural capital construction is a matter of no consequence. They have paid scant attention to the study of the new situation and have failed seriously to introduce new experiences. They have overestimated the difficulties confronting the conduct of agricultural capital construction chiefly on a household basis. They do not have an adequate understanding of the hidden vigor in the masses demanding a change in production conditions. Therefore, they relax in the exercise of leadership and let things take their course. If no immediate action is taken to change such a situation, an adverse effect will be produced on agricultural development at present and for a relatively long period of time to come.

for agricultural production, agricultural capital construction is one of the fundamental measures for the overall development of agriculture. For this very reason, the party and the government have always stressed the need to persist in carrying out agricultural capital construction. Both the report at the 12th National Party Congress and the Government Work Report at the end of the 6th NPC stressed that we must continue to strengthen agricultural capital construction. Since the founding of the state, under the leadership of the party and the government, various parts of our province have done a large amount of work. Production conditions have improved, to a certain degree. The ability to combat natural disasters has been strengthened. In the past few years, despite frequent natural disasters such as floods and drought, large increases in agricultural production have been chalked up from year to year. Apart from the role that party policy with its might and scientific technology play, a great effect has been produced by the agricultural capital construction projects built in the past. In fact, agricultural capital construction is also an important part of scientific farming. If we are not keen on improving drainage and irrigation facilities, improving water and soil conserving and creating good ecological environments, great difficulties will be encountered in carrying out scientific farming and introducing cultivation techniques to increase yields. Clearly, to persist in treating the handling of agricultural capital construction as a priority is consequential. At present, given an increase in agricultural output from year to year, we must guarantee the continuous growth of agricultural output. We must tap the potential in various fields. To persist in properly carrying out agricultural capital construction is an important aspect of the effort to tap the potential of agriculture. From a long-term point of view, agricultural capital construction not only directly serves the development of agricultural production and the enlivening of the rural economy but also provides a solid, lasting beneficial social results. It helps in the protecting, developing, and exploiting of natural resources and the maintenance of an ecological balance. It helps the development of the whole national economy, in other words, improving and raising the level of the people in their material and cultural lives. It can be seen that to persist in carrying out agricultural capital construction is an indispensable factor in achieving the state's goal of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. It is also a very good thing that benefits the present generation and all generations to come. We can never show any hesitation in effort to do such a great deed of socialist construction.

The agricultural production responsibility system closely links the results of production with individual interests. To seek an increase in production and income, the peasants cherish their land all the more and pay attention to the economic yield of land. Therefore, they are also willing to devote a given amount of accumulated labor and money to improving production conditions. With the continuous consolidation and improvement of the agricultural contracted responsibility system linked with production, the rural economy has shown rapid growth. Peasants have a little more surplus labor and a given amount of idle land. All this provides new favorable conditions for handling agricultural capital construction with still greater success. At present, the peasants of certain areas have adopted the method of individual households or several households combining taking up soil improvement programs, building or repairing

and reservoirs, operating orchards and mulberry fields, running fish ponds, and so forth. The situation of agricultural capital construction is very favorable. But it should be noted that the new situation has brought with it certain new problems urgently calling for solution. For example, there are work programs that must be organized by communes and brigades and by groups in a unified manner. How should we raise capital among the masses of workers? Some peasants have concerned themselves with only their short-term interests. Or, they are afraid of being involved with egalitarianism and the indiscriminate transfer of resources, which may have a bad effect. They are therefore, unwilling to contribute labor and money.

Commune and brigade cadres are incapable of distinguishing between rational and irrational burdens and do not dare to demand money and labor from the masses. All these problems can be solved completely, so long as we are determined to make investigations and studies, clearly distinguish between what is right and what is wrong, sum up experiences in practice, and do our work well. We must just make the masses of rural cadres and people understand that in carrying out agricultural capital construction now, we must pay attention to both results and come down to earth. We must refrain from making aulla and from practicing formalism. So long as we act according to the rational principle of doing what we are capable of, exchanging at equal value and letting those who benefit share the burden, there will not appear the phenomenon of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. There will not be an additional burden imposed on the peasants.

In agricultural capital construction, we have have a clear idea of the main target of attack. Most of our province's cultivated acreage is distributed in mountainous areas. Many communes and brigades of these areas, due to the lack of supply or irrigation water, have mostly low-yield and sloping land for cultivation, and have a very low rate of forest cover. They must be encouraged to building irrigation projects, transforming land, improving soil, and planting trees. Those areas assured of adequate water supplies must convert winter paddy fields in a planned and systematic manner and plant two crops. The large number of mountainous areas must vigorously plant growing trees and grass and seek to restore and increase the forest-covered areas. At the same time, they must properly build fundamental agricultural fields and gradually stop cultivating sloping areas, so that the latter can make way for forests again. Concerning the agricultural capital construction effort of Ban-zhou (1955-1956 three prefectures), apart from afforestation, the growing of grass must be taken as a prominent problem of attention. The flat areas of plains must devote energetic efforts toward transforming low-lying, wet fields, building irrigation canals, and taking care of other construction projects. In a word, we must have a program for the comprehensive control of mountains, water, fields, forests, and grass. Each area must also have its own points of emphasis. The methods and patterns for agricultural capital construction must also be tailored to local features and be varied and flexible. Under unified plans, we must combine unified arrangements with individual arrangements. Where individual households can take charge, we must operate on a household basis. Where several households live together, we must operate jointly. Where operations must be handled by the district, the commune, and the brigade, unified arrangements must be made by these parties concerned and carried out separately.

and the forest, which is not the case, will be of great importance. It is difficult to understand that there is not a just attitude toward the forest and other natural resources at all levels and for agricultural capital. The forest must be used, but it is the proper place, constantly, to seek solutions and solve new problems. Right, correct and feasible solutions are needed among the masses, while the masses are developing the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and wholly rely on their own strength in performing existing work, care of various agricultural capital, irrigation projects that are within their capacity, become rely on the masses to do their work. The masses must lead the way and be serious in their efforts, and the best in their resolution. After convincing themselves of what is to be done, must not give up and must stick it out, clearly defining responsibilities, making regular checks and setting the limits for achieving proper results. At present, autumn harvesting will soon be finished. The period from autumn to winter to return cultivation exactly provides a favorable opportunity for the forest and fields. The autumn tree-growing season is the best time to begin the work. The leadership at all levels steps up its efforts, and increase the work concerned in autumn agricultural capital construction.

BRITISH

Chengdu, Sichuan Province has reaped a bumper harvest from its 45 million mu of mid-season rice, with total output expected to reach 15 million mu, a rise of 1 billion jin over last year. Over 20 million mu of the crop were sown to hybrid strains. [summary] (RE301133 Chengdu Sichuan Province in Mandarin 0010 027 25 Sep 83)

(00-11-11-00)

TIANJIN PLANS 2008 MAKE PROJECT COMPLETE

BEIJING, XINHUA NEWS SERVICE IN CHINESE 174 (MT 27 SEP 87)

BY REPORTER JIAO YIFANG

(XINHUA, BEIJING, 27 SEP 87)--In recently summing up the experience of building the project of diverting Luanhe River water to Tianjin, leading officials of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's government said that the success of this project is a paean of large-scale regional cooperation and of national support for key construction projects.

In the course of surveying, designing and building the project, the North China, Northeast China, Northwest China and Southwest China branches of the China Municipal Engineering Designing Institute, the No 3 Designing Institute of the Ministry of Railways, the Beijing Designing Institute under the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, Beijing University, Tianjin University and the Beijing Machinery Construction Corporation dispatched capable engineers, designers, scientists and workers to take part in construction. More than 2,000 sets of equipment were used in the entire project. The equipment manufactured or were from 60 enterprises of 19 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in the nation. The people of Tianjin and Jinan Shandong in particular contributed to the project by supporting it in many ways. Some 50,000 peasants moved out of their homes to settle in other areas. In the course of building, the Paizhakou and Haledian reservoirs and the Tianjin water diversion project.

Delegates of Tianjin Municipality cited three experiences they gained in building the Luanhe River diversion project:

1. Transprovincial, transmunicipal or transdepartmental cooperation would have been difficult without the effective guidance and coordination of the relevant central departments. In the course of building the project, Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power (now the Ministry of Water Resources) and the Ministry of Railways often coordinated the solution of problems of common concern involving Tianjin and Jinan. They successfully solved many major problems concerning division of labor in building and administering the water diversion project, the fundamental methods of requisitioning land for the construction of the project and the time for military construction units to move into various work sites, thus ensuring its possibility for the project to be completed ahead of schedule. The

The project unit should be able to take and use the initiative in solving the problems of building and finding transportation and other difficulties. Therefore, leading and working units should be given the right to do this. It was absolutely necessary that the unit, that is, the project unit, have tasks were put under the unit's responsibility, the unit should manage it at the central level.

The unit participating in this project took the initiative in solving the problems of other cooperating units. The project organization派出 (sent) its representative to relevant central departments to report on the problems of the project and to seek assistance; took the initiative in inviting the relevant units to come to Tianjin to attend specialized national meetings, conferences, materials, supplies and railway transportation service and tour the site of the project while briefing them on the problems of the project. In short, materials were needed for the project in order to work in the field of material supply and transportation service. The unit representative to other cities, and provincial government to attend the project on the progress of the project and to seek their consultation with them in order to seek their support for the project equipment to work site in time or other.

Finally, the following benefits can be observed in cooperation. In order to protect the economic interests of the cooperating units, and to ensure a generally favorable solution to the question, fair consideration should be given to all parties concerned. It is necessary to be meticulous and to be honest in the attitude in solving problems involving the various' interests. For example, in solving the problem of resettling people affected by the project, the project unit, the construction unit, the project, leading, committee, of the local government at several levels with leading cadres of the relevant units in the chief province to discuss a resettlement plan. The unit should be able to satisfy the people's demands and take the initiative in solving the problems.

BRIEFS

URUMQI, XINJIANG (XINHUA)--XINJIANG RIBAO, Urumqi, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--The production and construction corps in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region reports a record wheat harvest of 1,000,000 tons on 266,000 hectares, 10 percent more than last year. This is the result of the spreading job responsibility system which links wages with output and of scientific farming in the 11 agricultural divisions. [Text] (08101323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 CMT 15 Sep 83)

URUMQI, XINJIANG (XINHUA)--According to XINJIANG RIBAO, Xinjiang has been carrying out five-good construction in the rural areas since the early 1970's. This has played a positive role in achieving bumper harvests and economic success. Efforts will be made to score still greater successes in the drive in the coming winter and spring. "Xinjiang's five-good construction was pioneered by Comrade Wang Enmao in the 1960's. As a result of the efforts of cadres and peasants of all nationalities, during the 1970's, 3,700 communes completed their five-good plans, accounting for 90 percent of the total number of communes in the region. Five-good construction has suffered damage during the 10 years of turmoil. However new developments have been gathered since the Third Plenary Session. According to statistics, in the 4 years from 1979 to 1982, the region completed 1.16 million mu of (raised) fields, 15,600 km of irrigation channels, 11,600 km of roads and 470,000 mu of tree shelter-belt. In 1982, 200,000 peasant households moved into new houses." During 1982, the region treated 0.7 million mu of alkaline land, 28 percent more than in 1978. [Text] (08101323 Beijing XINJIANG Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Sep 83)

URUMQI, XINJIANG (XINHUA)--Since its establishment 24 years ago, farm No 1050 of the Agricultural Construction and Construction Corps has been planting trees and carrying out reforestation to resist wind and sand erosion. Now the farm has built 100 farms covering an area of about 200 square kilometers, thus providing new hope for transforming deserts. Their experience has aroused great interest and attention from scholars and experts at home and abroad. Since its establishment in 1954, staff and workers of the farm have diverted 100,000 cubic meters of water from the Tianshan Mountain to plant trees and build sand barriers. In 24 years, during the past 24 years they have planted trees on 30,000 mu of land, and the coverage of arable land account for 10 percent of the total area. The satellites first photographed the oasis of farm No 150 in 1980. In the future, undoubtedly, scholars later came to the farm to make an inspection. Since then, desert experts and scholars from about 10 countries and organizations, including the United Nations, Japan, Australia, and Saudi Arabia, have come one after another to make inspections. [Summary] (08101323 Beijing XINJIANG Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 83)

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CHINA REPORT

AGRICULTURE

No. 276

CONTENTS

PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NATIONAL

Grain, Cotton Output Expected To Exceed, 1982 (XINHUA Domestic Service, 27 Sep 83).....	1
GUANGMING RIBAO Urges Economical Use of Land (Yin Chuanfu; GUANGMING RIBAO, 4 Sep 83).....	2
Rural Survey Work Reflects New Rural Economic Development (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 21 Jul 83).....	5
New Understanding of Agriculture Required (Yu Guangyuan; NONGYE JINGJI WENTI, No 4, 23 Apr 83)....	10
China's Ecological Balance Placed in Historical Context (Xiong Wenyu, Ren Rongrong; NONGYE JINGJI WENTI, No 7, 23 Jul 83).....	19
More Households Specialize in Rural Production (XINHUA, 27 Sep 83).....	31
Briefs	
Freshwater Fish Output	33

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

Loess Highlands Developed With UN Assistance (XINHUA, 13 Sep 83).....	34
Weather Station Issues Warning on Typhoon No 11 (Beijing Domestic Service, 29 Sep 83).....	35

FUJIAN

Fujian Province Tackles Middle-, Low-Yield Land Production
(FUJIAN RIBAO, 2 Jul 83)..... 36

GANSU

Briefs
Gansu Agriculture Meeting 37

GUANGDONG

Briefs
Guangdong Low-Yield Land 38

GUIZHOU

Briefs
Rural Combines 39

HEBEI

Forestry Organs Hold Meeting on Responsibility System
(JINGJI RIBAO, 2 Jul 83)..... 40

Forestry Production Responsibility System Must Be Improved
(Editorial; JINGJI RIBAO, 2 Jul 83)..... 42

Commentator on City Development of Rural Commodity Production
(HEBEI RIBAO, 5 Jul 83)..... 44

HEILONGJIANG

Heilongjiang Develops Animal Husbandry
(XINHUA, 19 Sep 83)..... 48

Briefs
Wheat Procurement 49
Grain Output 49
Grain Treatment Plant 49
Beet Output 49
Wheat Output 49
Heilongjiang Harvesting Operation 50
Wheat Harvest 50
Sanjiang Plain Construction 50
Potato Harvest 50

HENAN

First Mass Seed-Processing Plant in Henan Completed
(ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 21 Jul 83)..... 51

Shandong	Procurement Circular	52
SHANXI		
	Hubei Meeting Calls for Combating Flood Peak (Hubei Provincial Service, 5 Oct 83).....	53
	Briefs	
	Production Relief Work	55
	Rice Procurement	55
SHANXI		
	Briefs	
	Foodstuff Industry Meeting	56
JILIN		
	Tonghua Prefecture Transforms Commune System (Jilin Provincial Service, 5 Oct 83).....	57
	Briefs	
	City Grain Production	58
	Beet Production	58
	Sugar Beet Production	58
	Ginseng Procurement Circular	58
LIAONING		
	Briefs	
	Trees Planted	59
	Production Contracted Households	59
	Grain, Soybean Output	59
	Ginned Cotton Procurement	59
	Afforestation	59
	Fresh-Water Fishery	60
	Grassland Development	60
	County Cotton Production	60
	Water Reserve	60
	Liaoning Reservoir	60
	Township Government Set Up	60
NEI MONGGOL		
	Briefs	
	Grass Planting	61
	Grain Harvest	61
	Animal Husbandry	61

SHAANXI

Briefs

Meeting on Grass, Trees	62
-------------------------	----

SHANDONG

Shandong Article Calls for Dry Farming

(Wang Jiyun; DAZHONG RIBAO, 12 Sep 83).....	63
---	----

Great Rural Changes Take Place in Shandong

(Chen Beijiang; XINHUA Domestic Service, 6 Oct 83).....	64
---	----

Briefs

Cotton Procurement	65
Wheat Sowing	65
Cotton Harvest	65
Cotton Procurement	65

SHANXI

Shanxi Government Issues Notice Supporting 'Two Households'

(SHANXI RIBAO, 20 Jul 83).....	66
--------------------------------	----

Meeting on Planting Trees on Taiheng Shan Held

(SHANXI RIBAO, 18 Sep 83).....	69
--------------------------------	----

Briefs

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	70
-------------------------------	----

SICHUAN

SICHUAN RIBAO: Agricultural Capital Construction Urged

(Editorial; SICHUAN RIBAO, 9 Sep 83).....	71
---	----

Briefs

Mid-Season Rice	75
-----------------	----

TIANJIN

Tianjin Leaders Sum Up Luanhe Project Experience

(Fan Yinhua; XINHUA Domestic Service, 29 Sep 83).....	76
---	----

XINJIANG

Briefs

Record Wheat Harvest	78
'Five-Good Construction' Pursued	78
Transforms Deserts	78

CHINA: COTTON OUTPUT EXPECTED TO EXCEED 1982

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0925 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Reports from various parts of China indicate that Chinese peasants, having reaped a bumper grain and cotton harvest this year, have had another this year after overcoming floods, droughts, and other national disasters. China's total grain output is expected to exceed the 1982 figure, the record year in the republic's history. Despite a reduction this year of over 2 million mu planted to cotton, total cotton production is expected to equal the 1982 figure, which was a bumper-harvest year. The total sugar crop output will show a sustained increase over last year's figure. Yields of tangerines, apples, and other fruits are generally better than those in 1982. State production plans for oil-bearing crops and tobacco are expected to be fulfilled.

This year Henan Province will become China's third province after Sichuan and Jiangsu to achieve a grain production record of 50 billion jin.

A characteristic of China's summer grain production this year is that the actual yield is higher than the estimated yield, as was demonstrated by the fact that figures reported by newspapers had to be updated constantly. According to statistics compiled in August, the country's summer grain output this year was 17 billion jin more than in 1982, but the total production of early rice was lower than in 1982 because of severe natural disasters. About 150 million mu of double-cropping late rice was planted in China this year. Because the rice is growing well, its unitary yield is expected to surpass that of 1982, while its total output is expected to approach or reach the level of production in 1982, which was a bumper-harvest year.

According to incomplete statistics, the acreage planted to hybrid rice throughout China this year reached 100 million mu, an increase of more than 10 percent over 1982. This year the technique of covering the soil with plastic sheets--a technique that was proved to increase production--has been widely used by Chinese peasants in cultivating grain, cotton, and oil-bearing crops. The area where this technique is used is constantly expanding. The state has provided more chemical fertilizers, diesel oil, farm tools, and other means of production to peasants and has granted more loans to them this year than last year. This has tremendously reinforced the countryside's capability to combat natural disasters.

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES ECONOMICAL USE OF LAND

HK280919 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Yin Chuanfu [3009 0278 4395]: "Pay Close Attention to the Economical Use of Land"]

[Text] The per capita cultivated area of land available has a great effect on the economic development of a country. Our population control effort has aroused attention in various quarters. Some effective measures have been taken. But the problem of using land economically has not received the attention it deserves. The cultivated area throughout the country is quickly shrinking. If things go on this way, the expenditure of manpower and financial resources on family planning will very probably be offset by what is wasted in using land. Therefore, paying close attention to the economical use of land, just as we do with family planning, has become a matter calling for immediate attention.

Our country has traditionally been known as a vast land rich in resources. But given a population of 1 billion, it is a matter of many people sharing little land. According to initial statistics, at present, the per capita cultivated area is only 1.49 mu, or about one-fourth of the per capita cultivated area in the world, or only one-ninth of that of the United States. There is so little cultivated land, but wastage is also shocking. In industrial construction, such practices as occupation of excessive land, early occupation of land, and occupation of good land are quite common. The area occupied by industrial enterprises of the same kind and the same size in our country is about two or three times that in developed countries. In our construction efforts in cities and towns, we have also failed strictly to control land requirements. We allow points to be set up everywhere, so that the scope of an urban area is expanded rapidly, causing a sharp drop in the cultivated land of suburban areas. In some small cities and towns, a specialized bureau or a company of several tens of people occupies a building area of more than 10 mu, just as a big organization does. Some small county seats have become several times their original sizes after a few years. From 1978 to 1981, 1.5 billion square meters of housing were built in the country side throughout the country, averaging 2 square meters per person. Given the lack of planning and the less than strict control of requirements for the allotment of land, most of these cases basically involved additions to existing rural housing, with much land occupied. Due to serious wasteful practices in the use of land, our

country's cultivated area has in the past 25 years shrunk at an annual rate of about 7 million mu. If things go on this way, by the year 2000, our cultivated area will stand at 1,353,000 mu, with a per capita cultivated area of only 1.13 mu. Even given 90 percent of the cultivated area planted with grain and an increased per-mu yield of 600 jin, grain for each person will reach only 61.1 jin, one-fourth of what is now available per capita in several grain-exporting countries. This also means a drop of 60 jin from our existing level. By the standards of a relatively wealthy society, it should not be considered an exacting requirement to seek a per capita grain quantity of 200 jin by 2000. By then, total grain output throughout the country should reach 6.7 billion jin. Even if per-mu grain output reaches 600 jin by then, the cultivated area should also come to 1.78 billion mu. This is to say that in the coming 18 years, the cultivated area cannot be reduced. Instead, it must be increased by more than 200 million mu. Therefore, as a new strategic target, we must take the maintenance of a cultivated area of 1.7 billion mu by 2000 as a survival base line. Beginning from now, we must strictly control the use of land not for agricultural purposes, maintain the cultivated area at a stable level, and make it our target of struggle to achieve a cultivated area of 1.7 billion mu, a per-mu yield of 600 jin, and a per capita quantity of 200 jin of grain by the year 2000.

Our country promulgated long ago relevant laws and decrees for the appropriation of land for industrial and urban construction. Last year, it also announced the "Regulations Governing the Use of Land for Housing in Villages and Small Towns." But there has been no great improvement in the practice of using land wastefully. In light of existing problems, we should establish an organ for the control of national land, strengthen the land policy, and achieve the aim of ever decree being carried out. In serious cases involving the random use of land and free occupation of cultivated land, we must bring the culprits to justice. Meanwhile, those occupying land must be held responsible for the economic losses arising from the wastage of land. One way is for an enterprise to include the charges for required land in costs and to repay the relevant sum to the state over the years. Meanwhile, the state should grade required land according to location, communications facilities, and public amenities (which embody the state's investment in the relevant area) and levy land taxes on the units requiring land, for as long as the land is being used. In order not to give an additional burden to land users, the state can appropriately reduce other taxes on the relevant enterprises. Thus, we can force those units with building plans to occupy as little land as possible and to use land that is not so well located, if only to trim costs and improve economic results.

In paying close attention to the economical use of land, we should also ponder problems, concerning a long-term strategic guideline. We must strengthen zoning plans and seek the rational distribution of industries. The state should spend a little more money moving those industrial enterprises occupying much land and having a relatively adverse effect on environments to those areas capable of being reclaimed. Like the Kagoshima Island of Japan and the Jinshan Mountain of Shanghai, we should open up land in areas relatively well placed in regard to communications and the supply of materials and establish new industrial areas. In line with this principle, various provinces, municipalities,

prefectures, and even counties can make a general land survey in their own areas. The aim is to find out how much land is required for building in the years ahead, how much of existing cultivated land can be occupied, how much land is to be opened up, how much land can be reclaimed, and where the reclamation effort is to be started. Given such information, we can proceed with the formulation or revision of zoning plans and the arrangement of the distribution of industries in the immediate future or the distant future. To do such work well, we put forth the following several ideas:

- 1) We must give full play to the potential of existing occupied land. Existing enterprises in large and medium-sized cities should rely mainly on the return of technology and the streamlining of equipment to raise production capacity. Every effort should be made to avoid adding to housing and re-acquiring land. For enterprises of this kind, the state should give priority to investment plans and raise the amount of investment.
- 2) Areas on the edges of major cities should now basically stop the building of large-sized enterprises. We should reclaim unused land and wasteland in areas which have an assured supply of resources and which have ease of [word illegible]. There, we can build new large-sized enterprises and industrial cities and towns. In making arrangements for construction, we should lay equal emphasis on production, livelihood, and communications. Living, cultural, educational, and sanitation conditions should not be poorer than those in existing neighboring cities.
- 3) Light and textile industries and local industries should be close to raw material bases and consumer goods markets. By taking advantage of existing communications, energy, and other conditions, they should arrange and encourage the industrial and agricultural development of towns bordering neighboring either-sized and small cities already equipped with main lines of communication, thus forming patterns of medium-sized cities bordered by small ones and getting less involved with the building of satellite cities in the suburbs of major cities.
- 4) Handicrafts and small industries should fully utilize the communications facilities and public utilities of existing cities and towns and devote them to existing counties, communes, cities, and towns, without bringing into being new industrial areas and new residential areas.
- 5) In the course of their construction, all cities must draw red lines distinguishing construction over different periods of time, in line with actual needs, and control the expansion of the city. Enterprises, organizations, and institutions must set standards for the use of land in light of production needs and personnel arrangements. Those using land exceeding set standards must be subjected to land forfeiture or the payment of land taxes.

VILLAGE SURVEY WORK REFLECTS NEW RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO In Chinese 21 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[The Chinese Rural Development Research Center again organizes a "Hundred-Village Survey" and sets forward the new conditions and problems in rural economic development.]

[Text] The Chinese Rural Development Research Center has organized a new "Hundred-Village Survey" to follow up the one conducted last year. Participants in this survey were more than 600 students from rural areas who are studying at 13 universities and technical colleges throughout the country. They took the opportunity of returning home for winter vacation to investigate the conditions since the implementation of the production responsibility system in agriculture in their home areas. The villages surveyed are in 390 counties of 28 provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the country.

This survey covers a lot of ground, encompassing every aspect of the rural society and economy, including the developments and changes of the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output the condition of agricultural commodity production; reforms in the market sector of the rural economy; rural science and technology and in culture, education, public safety, and population control. The results of the survey vividly reflect the current excellent situation in rural areas throughout the country and the new situations and problems which arose in the course of their development.

The survey obtained 770,000 pieces of data, 572 survey reports and 227 survey logs. The material is still being put in order.

The household contract responsibility system of linking remuneration to output has already become the main form of rural management throughout the country. At present 98.3 percent of the total production brigades throughout the country are putting into practice various forms of the contract responsibility system of linking remuneration to output. Of these, 93 percent are practicing the "double contract" responsibility system, an increase of 14.8 percent over last year. Up to this point, the contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output has already become a common place in agriculture planting and is also being extended to forestry, animal husbandry, the aquatic products industry and the various industrial and sideline occupations.

the result of the introduction of new forms of land management, the peasant household could not be considered complete. In addition, the introduction of the new forms of land management, such as contracting, has been increasing, particularly in the following districts of Kirov, Orenburg, Oktiabrsk, and Sverdlovsk. About 215,000 peasant households, last year, with a contract area of 1,000 ha, or 10% of the total area, had more than 10 percent of the total grain output, which is yet 100 times more than the 10 percent of the total grain output of all the households. Also, scattered in the peasant households has a per capita income of over 700 rubles. According to the statement of quality index, welfare, health, and other social indicators, the rural areas have already entered a new phase of development.

Thus, from the rural areas put into practice the contract responsibility system, as a center of the management, the notion of decentralized management, and the expansion of the combination of unified and decentralized management, have been developed. Peasant households have practiced centralized and intensive farming, the output of grain per household has increased sharply, especially, for example, the 1961 grain output per ha per capita increased by 1.4 times over the previous year. With the combination of both unified and decentralized management, the peasants gained the right to manage the land themselves. This has already shown great economic benefits. The development of specialized households and priority household has promoted the transition of 100,000 households and expanded the employment scope in the rural economy. The development of households specializing in grain production, especially has had an important role in the matters of changing from extensive to intensive farming, from low-yield fields to high-yield fields and increasing the average commodity rate of grain production. At present, peasants in many regions have started to make new requests, premised on the potential of self-determination, for the benefit of the dimensional economy. The majority of the survey show that in some economically advanced areas where specialized contracts were adopted in contracting cultivated land and where the land was sufficiently managed on an appropriate scale, there were greater benefits than in the past, and the peasants were satisfied. There were some other areas where the averaging method of contracting land was adopted where land use was not centralized. 17 pieces of land were contracted per household and 15 pieces of land area. Contracted land area per household was 5.67 ha, and over 100 ha per household. Because the separately contracted land was too fragmented and because the scale of its management was too small, irrigation, application of fertilizers, popularization of new techniques, the use of farm implements and the prevention of diseases and insect pests was hampered. All this limited the development of specialization and socialization in crop cultivation. Able peasants commonly reported that, under the present conditions of productivity and level of technology, they could farm three or four times as much land as their present contracts call for. Therefore they requested a suitable expansion in the scale of the lands they manage, so that they can increase the amount of labor in order to make up for the lower price of grain and crop utilization and to increase their income. At the same time, there are some peasant households who are willing to contract for more industrial and sideline less for farming. Therefore, through reasonable transfer of land and contracts and an increase of the present land management scale, the limited lands were able to be concentrated in the hands of the ablest peasants.

intensive land cultivation was able to be carried out while some other peasant households could engage in managing concurrent or specialized enterprises in other areas, thereby readjusting the employment structure of the society's labor force. This is also going to become a new meaning of a perfected contract responsibility system linking remuneration to output. The survey materials proved that expanding the scale of the land management by the contract households and the development of the diversified economy have a cause and effect relationship, a natural process of development which cannot be forced along. It must be premised on completely voluntary basis, making changes that are suitable for the local conditions, and taking account of everyone's interests. This method will not only be advantageous to the rationalization of the mode of land management but also be conducive to peasants' investment in the economy.

According to these survey statistics, the ratio of the various peasant household's farming income and the total income of the peasant household is as follows: specialized households about one-fifth, rich households one-third, poor households two-thirds, while there is a clear increase in income from mining, husbandry, mining and construction, transportation, processing industry, commerce and service business. In the villages surveyed specialized households and priority households make up 30 percent of all peasant households (note: the standard of divisions for the "two households" varies from place to place). People who participate in integrated systems of the various enterprises have already reached 27 percent of the total rural labor force. An appreciable proportion of the agricultural field labor force is moving toward projects that are unrelated to "land" management. For example, there is appearing in large numbers a new type of adventurous peasant who has an eye and courage for commodity production, values market news and scientific and technological information, and dares to venture and open up new production outlets. In many areas specialized villages and markets are appearing. This demonstrates that rural areas are, as the Central Committee's Document No 1 has set forth, changing from a self- and semiself-sufficiency economy to a commodity economy. The progress of this transformation is different in different areas; in general, coastal developed regions progress faster than the less developed ones in the interior, plain and hilly regions faster than mountainous ones, areas where there is less cultivated land per capita is faster than areas where there is more cultivated land. For various reasons, the development of the remote mountainous regions is relatively slow, and the increase in the income of the local peasants there is behind that of other regions. This is a point worth bearing in mind.

At present the broad rural markets are more active than ever before. In every area surveyed, peasants generally expressed the opinion that the present number of households engaging in collective and private commerce has already exceeded the number existing before the reform of privately-run commercial and industrial enterprises in the 1950's. Many places that were not markets before are now new markets, with hawkers setting up stalls on both sides of the street which is bustling and crowded. Such prosperity of the rural markets fully reflects that, after Central Committee's Document No 1 was carried out, rural commodity production has developed faster than before and the purchasing power of the peasants has increased sharply. In order to adapt to the needs

In the economic development of the rural commodity, the reform of the supply and marketing cooperative system is underway everywhere. Some supply and marketing cooperatives which have done better in reform have certainly served as a major channel for the circulation of commodities and for the advancement of rural economic development, and so forth and so on. But there are also some state-run stores and supply and marketing cooperatives whose style of work is far from adjusting to the new conditions. In these areas the transportation system is backward and transportation facilities scanty, and peasants' difficulties in buying and selling are still insurmountable. Complaints can be heard everywhere about how hard it is for the peasants to sell grain, cotton, tobacco and their mountain products and local specialties. The peasants urgently request that market forecasts be improved, timely market information be provided, reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives be quickened, construction of transportation facilities be speeded up and market price control be strengthened.

Along with the rise in peasants' enthusiasm for production and level of income, the contradictions between the supply and demand for such materials used in agricultural production such as chemical fertilizer, diesel oil and highly effective but low toxin pesticides become ever sharper. In many areas, supply does not reach one-half or two-thirds of the demand, and some outlaws take advantage of this gap by raising prices, reaping the spoils without lifting a finger. Injustice in distribution is also very evident. Peasants without "connections" have no alternative but to pay high prices for production materials which are in short supply, thereby increasing the production cost. The peasants' reaction to this is very strong. Therefore, it is important to increase the production and supply of materials essential to agricultural production and use, while at the same time severely punish the unhealthy tendencies in distribution and attacking the outlaws.

The survey shows that the rise of households specializing in animal husbandry has given the development of animal husbandry in our country a new lease on life. In the past the sporadic raising of livestock was a secondary occupation in peasant families. Now that it has become an enterprise, the lack of feed material makes it hard to continue. Presently, the broad peasants urgently demand higher quality and quantity of compound feed at a fair price. Peasants often relate that there is not an adequate range of feeds available, that the quality is not high, the mix primitive and the price unfair. There are no fodder plants which do not analyze or test their product content, because there is no quality control requirement for their commercial feed, and which has no specialized agency to inspect and supervise these products. As a result, the caloric and protein content of these processed compound feeds has become uneven. Some of the feed was mildewed and had gone bad. Some commune, brigade-run enterprises produced impure fish meal, cheating the peasant households by using urea to increase its protein content. This resulted in poisoning the fowl to death after the fowl eat it. Therefore the peasants all say that the decision of the Central Committee to vigorously develop the feed industry is a wise one and is an important measure for the speedier development of the animal husbandry. In general, every area with about 10,000 peasant households will require one feed production and supply point. I hope that this will be carried out thoroughly.

The task of raising the education level of hundreds of millions of peasants cannot be delayed. This has a close connection with the "two transformations." The peasants' low cultural level makes it hard for them to take the advantage of using media such as books and newspapers to receive information about the outside world and to expand their horizons. Only 5 percent of the total number of the peasant households pay for their own subscriptions to scientific and technical newspapers and periodicals. Families of specialized or rich households have a higher education level than the average peasant households. According to the survey's statistics, the proportion of people with a junior high educational level in the specialized households is 36.9 percent, in the rich households 40.3 percent and in the poor households 18.2 percent. The level of education plays a role, which cannot be overlooked, in enabling the specialized and rich households to move faster and earlier upon the road to specialization and the change to a commodity economy. From this it can be seen that only by strengthening education in the rural areas, strengthening technical training, augmenting the distribution of publication of books and newspapers, raising the scientific and technological level of the peasants and improving the level of management and control, will the realization of our rural areas' "basic measures for the two transformations" be hastened.

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NEW UNDERSTANDING OF AGRICULTURE REQUIRED

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese
No. 4, 23 Apr 83 pp 3-8

[Article by Yu Guangyuan [0060 0342 6678]]

[Text] I. Why Stipulate Agriculture as a Strategic Focal Point of Economic Development?

Stipulating a job as a strategic focal point certainly is not done simply because it is very important for China's economic development. There are quite a few jobs that are very important for China's economic development, but there are only a mere 12 that have been stipulated by the party as strategic focal points. If the jobs stipulated as strategic focal points are very important for China's economic development, the jobs that are not stipulated as strategic focal points then become not very important, and, of course, this is wrong. Therefore, the jobs that are stipulated as strategic focal points should be those from among the important jobs for China's economic development that are particularly important jobs--jobs that are keys to completing China's strategic goals for this century. I feel that this is a logical way of viewing strategic focal points.

Then exactly what particular importance made us stipulate agriculture as a strategic focal point: Is it not because agriculture is the foundation of the national economy? I feel that this answer is only half correct. Because although this is a very basic reason, this reason alone is not enough. If we only talk to this extent, then we are talking in too abstract a manner about the matter. If we are going to be satisfied with just this one thing, then we should say that in any nation and at any time, agriculture should be stipulated as a strategic focal point for economic development, because the argument that agriculture is the foundation of the national economy is universally applicable. I believe that stipulating a job from a certain area as a strategic focal point is due to concrete considerations, and so it should have concrete reasons. We should begin from the concrete circumstances of a specific time in China's economic development, seek out what importance there is for developing agriculture under the specific historical conditions of a specific time, and so allow us to understand the reason why we absolutely must stipulate it as a strategic focal point.

Both party and government documents all strongly stressed the position of agriculture in the national economy. This time, the stipulation confirming agriculture as a strategic focal point was at the 12th National Congress, convened in the fall 1982. The 12th congress was convened more than 3 years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. So we should take a look at the situation in the more than 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

As ever body knows, in the 3 years since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee there has been unprecedented growth in China's agriculture. Agriculture has developed extremely fast in these 3 years. Statistical figures show that in the 3 years 1979, 1980 and 1981, the rate of agricultural labor productivity as calculated by agricultural laborers increased each year at an average rate of 2.7 percent, yet from 1952 to 1978, the total rate of increase was 2.7 percent. One year in these 3 years was equivalent to the past 26 years! In these 3 years, various cash crops had the fastest growth among agricultural products. To give some examples, in comparing the 3 years 1979, 1980 and 1981 with the 25 years from 1953 to 1978, the absolute amount of cotton increased each year by 5,337,000 dan, eight times more than the 664,000 of the previous 25 years. In the last 3 years the average rate of growth was 11 percent per year, six times more vigorous than the 1.8 percent of the previous 25 years. Oil-bearing crops increased in these 3 years by an absolute yearly average of 33,247,000 dan, 42 times more than the 789,000 of the previous 25 years. The average rate of growth over the past 3 years was 25.1 percent, nearly 30 times greater than over the past 25 years. The absolute increase for sugar cane over the past 3 years averaged 57.01 million dan per year, five times more than the 10.77 million dan of the past 25 years. Average yearly growth over the past 3 years was 12 percent, 2.8 times greater than the 4.27 percent of the past 25 years. The absolute average yearly increase for sugar beets over the past 3 years was 24.38 million dan, 13 times the 1.71 million of the previous 25 years, and an average yearly increase over the past 3 years of 33 percent, 4.7 times the 6.9 percent of the previous 25 years. Growth in the field of animal husbandry has also not been slow. Total production of pork, beef and mutton over the past 3 years has averaged 1,386,000 tons per year, nearly seven times the 199,000 tons of the previous 25 years. Its rate of growth over the past 3 years has averaged 13.4 percent, nearly four times the 3.63 percent of the previous 25 years. In these 3 years, only the rate of growth in cereal production has been a bit down, from the original yearly growth rate of 2.4 percent down to 2.2 percent. The reason that the rate of growth for grains has been a bit slow is that in the past few years we have been rectifying the mistakes of the previous number of years in which lopsided emphasis on the development of grain had created an irrational agriculture structure. And so grain fields were reduced by over 80 million mu. Yet even under these conditions in which the grain growing area was rather greatly reduced, there was still some growth in grain production. And what is more, the yearly average absolute increase in production surpassed the average amount for the previous 25 years, increasing from a yearly average increase of 1.08 billion jin to a yearly average increase of 1.35 billion jin. These are the figures for the absolute increase. The yearly average increase for the past 3 years was 125 percent of the average for the previous 25 years.

From these incomplete statistics we can see the following situation: that is, in the past 3 years there has been a considerable degree of improvement in the "eating" situation for our people. In past years we had the completely mistaken idea that if only we increased grain production we could improve the eating situation, forgetting that grain can only supply a few of the nutrients required by man--protein, carbohydrates, fats, inorganic salts (minerals), and vitamins, and that other agricultural products like oil-producing crops, sugar-producing crops, fruit, vegetables, meat, eggs, and milk, etc., can also supply a good many of them. Speaking of a single person, if the things that he eats are varied and supplement each other well, then it is even better for his health. Speaking of the entire society, when the supply of other edible agricultural products increased a lot, then the supply of grains could increase a little less. So we should say that there has been considerable improvement in the area of eating in the past few years. This point is obvious to everyone.

But we still cannot say that the "food problem" in China has already been completely solved. The so-called "food problem," scientifically speaking, is a nutrition problem for the nation's people, not simply one of eating "food." And it is not simply the one word "food." The study of human nutrition and health tells us that, depending on a person's body condition and exercise (work), a person needs to absorb a certain amount of various nutrients every day, and only then can he maintain his health and his capacity for physical activity over a long period. Nutrition statistics for separate areas and various residents are still incomplete, but we can confirm that there are still many areas where the nutrition intake of considerable numbers of residents has not reached the standard it should, and even areas where the problem of having enough to eat has not been solved well or universally.

And strictly speaking, human food also involves the question of "eating well." The "eating well" spoken of here means that food should not cool off interest and create boredom, but should be able to elicit people's appetite. And it does not mean esthetic enjoyment either. "Eating well" belongs within the scope of man's basic needs.

In solving this "food problem," we must consider the fact that China's present capacity for guarding against natural disasters in the agricultural field is still very weak. It is necessary to greatly increase this capacity, including constructing flood- and waterlogging-prevention engineering projects, and adopting effective measures to guard against wind and sand. And at the same time, we can further increase the production of agricultural products, enabling us to have an even greater food reserve. Moreover, we can increase the capacity both for storage and for distribution and allocation, so that should a severe natural disaster suddenly occur, we would still be able to guarantee food supply. At the same time, we must consider the fact that the contradiction between China's large population and little arable land will grow even more pronounced in the future, and requires that we do everything possible to utilize all kinds of land, and to wrest nutritious crops from all kinds of land.

After we have taken all of these factors into consideration, we realize that we must not by any means relax our efforts on the question of increasing

and cultural production. We realize that China's present situation is still in difficulties: only if agricultural production can grow relatively quickly, and the rural problem can be solved, can other production be without the fear of difficulties arising in the rear. This is precisely the meaning of "If only agriculture goes forward, then other matters can be handled relatively well," written in the 12th congress report. This is a concrete basis for stipulating agriculture as a strategic focal point.

I feel that there is another important basis for stipulating agriculture as a strategic focal point of China's economic development. That is that we must consider the fact that of China's present 1 billion population, 800 million live in villages. We are now in the process of carrying out socialist construction. The goal of socialist construction is the happiness and well-being of all workers and their families. Now four out of five Chinese live in villages. In contemplating the goals of socialist construction, one cannot help but pay particular attention to this "large portion." Moreover, in socialist construction, we have a very important and very correct policy toward the relation between city and countryside. That is, in line with the historical experience of various countries of the world, we will definitely not go the route of allowing large numbers of residents to leave the villages and flood into the cities. In this way, we absolutely must enable people in the villages to live and work in peace and contentment, and absolutely must enable village residents to become more prosperous. And in order to broadly make village residents more prosperous, we must depend on developing production. There are many routes to developing production in the villages, but fully utilizing all kinds of land to develop agriculture in accordance with the special features and strong points of the villages, is surely one of them. What is a village? How will you express its scientific meaning? Just like the question, "What is a city?", these people believe it is a question that you need not answer. It is also rather complicated to deliberate it carefully, and requires general study. I do not wish to specifically discuss this question here. But I think there is one point on which we can be certain, and that is that one of the primary features of a village is that it is relatively close to large areas of land with no buildings, and that there is relatively little land belonging to it that is occupied by buildings. In accordance with this feature of a village, village residents are able to use nearby land to develop agriculture, and this is a superior feature that city residents do not have. Consequently, if agriculture is able to develop, not only will the people of the entire nation obtain advantages due to this, but first and foremost, the village residents will be able to increase their income. And so developing agricultural production is the primary road to prosperity for village residents. The experience of the last 3 years has shown this point. Whether or not a population of 800 million is able to universally become more prosperous is of course an important strategic question for our country.

II. The Most Appropriate Concept for Agriculture as One of China's Strategic Focal Points Is That of "Plus-sign Shaped Large Agriculture"

The question that we would like to discuss now is what is the most appropriate concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point in China's economic development?

We know that the narrowest definition of agriculture is of agriculture juxtaposed against forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery, including in it the production of grain crops and of cash crops. Is the narrowest definition of agriculture the most appropriate to serve as the concept of agriculture as one of the strategic focal points, or not? Everyone knows that grain production is very important. Aside from animal husbandry, grain production has a major role to play in solving the food problem. At the same time, cash crops like oil-bearing crops, sugar-bearing crops, fruit and vegetables, also have a very important role in solving the food problem. In addition, the products of many other crops are important industrial raw materials. Because of this, agriculture in the narrow sense should be included in agriculture as a strategic focal point, and it should occupy a very important position. But agriculture in the narrow sense certainly is not the most appropriate to serve as the concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point. In these past few years, many comrades have spoken a lot about the important strategic significance of forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and they have also spoken very penetratingly. At the same time, there is also an intimate relation in production between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, and only when we simultaneously give attention to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, will these production departments be able to develop very well. So "large agriculture" including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, is more appropriate than "small agriculture"--that is, agriculture in the narrow sense--as a concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point.

And so, is this large agriculture which includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, the most appropriate concept of agriculture as a strategic point, or not? In my view, it seems not to be. I feel that the most appropriate concept of agriculture as one of China's strategic focal points is "plus-sign shaped large agriculture."

Plus-sign shaped large agriculture is a new concept that I formally introduced in an article in April 1982. Please allow me to quote what I wrote in that article, entitled "The Narrow Definition of Plus-sign Shaped Large Agriculture," which appeared in issue number 17 of JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO, to explain this concept.

In that article I wrote: "Agriculture in its narrowest sense is the raising of plants and animals over 1 year. The plants and animals raised over 1 year are, in turn, agricultural crops, in the narrow sense. And everyone knows the important position in social production of this kind of agriculture in the narrow sense.

"Agriculture in a broader sense is obtaining products through biological growth and reproduction, and this is the definition given of agriculture which distinguishes it from industry. According to this definition, agriculture in the broader sense includes not only plant cultivation, but also includes the rearing of animals. The former includes tree farming (the cultivation of plants over many years) and agriculture in the narrowest sense. The latter includes animal husbandry and the cultivation of aquatic products [Note: More accurately, this should be changed to the cultivation of aquatic animals].

In this agriculture, which includes agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery, "dash-shaped" large agriculture.' The concept of "dash-shaped" large agriculture' broadened the scope of only valuing agriculture. In its narrowest sense, raised the importance we attach to forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and brought attention to the intimate relationship between agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

"The concept of "plus-shaped" large agriculture' that I am raising now is adding the vertical stroke of a pen onto the horizontal form of 'dash-shaped' agriculture with its basic horizontal relationship. This is like adding 'agriculture service industries' above 'dash-shaped agriculture' and adding 'agricultural product processing industries' below 'dash-shaped agriculture.' 'Plus-shaped large agriculture' is the broadest and most complete concept of agriculture.

"With the concept of 'plus-shaped agriculture,' we can then logically include the element of agriculture 1) soil analysis as an agricultural service, the manufacture of compound fertilizer to suit the soil's components, the cultivation and popularization of superior varieties, the manufacture of manmade fertilizer, the enclosure of pastures, etc.; and 2) the harvesting of agricultural products, cutting of forests, the catching of aquatic produce, the processing of meat, milk, eggs and other animal products, the processing of the seeds and fruit, stems and stalks, and flowers and leaves of various plants. The concept of 'plus-shaped' agriculture can further expand our understanding of its organic relationship with agricultural service industries and agricultural product processing industries."

This is a very short article. It merely gives the briefest of explanations for "plus-shaped large agriculture" and the "dash-shaped large agriculture" that goes along with it.

There are two reasons why "plus-shaped large agriculture" is the most appropriate as the concept of agriculture as a strategic focal point:

The first is that by developing "plus-shaped large agriculture" we can utilize land to the greatest extent, and can thus create the most agricultural products. We can make the following analysis in regard to the full utilization of the land:

1. Plants can be cultivating on all land, and various kinds of agricultural crops, trees and high-quality forage grass can be planted on it all; all water surfaces can be used for the artificial propagation of various aquatic plants and animals, as well as effectively using various naturally growing plants. This is the first fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

2. Aside from directly using these plants raised on the land to satisfy the needs of man, we allow these products to be either directly or indirectly consumed by land and aquatic animals which can provide us with animal products and, as well, we effectively use wild animals to obtain products. This is the second fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

3. And yet even if we achieve these two levels, we still cannot say that we have fully utilized the land. We must devise further means of taking even more products from the same kinds of land. That is, we must put effort into various measures for increasing production. Here, there is the problem of using science in agriculture, and there is the problem of doing a good job in agricultural service industries. It is fairly obvious that agricultural service industries belong to agriculture. This is the third fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

4. Going even further, even if we obtain the best products from the land, we still have not gotten the fullest utilization of the land. For there is still the question of how to rationally use the products of the land. This touches upon the question of the rational consumption of agricultural products and the processing of agricultural products. Doing a good job with this aspect of work is the fourth fundamental requirement of fully utilizing the land.

In order to fully utilize the land, then, we must do a good job in fulfilling these four fundamental requirements. And after all of these four aspects have been considered, agriculture is "plus-shaped large agriculture" which includes agricultural service industries and agricultural product processing industries.

The second question is that developing "plus-shaped large agriculture" can develop the rural economy by developing agriculture to the greatest extent.

We have already mentioned above that we are not adopting the old route of driving peasants to leave the villages and flood into the cities, and this demands that the rural economy achieve even greater development, and demands that village residents be able to have a relatively high level of material and cultural life. Experience shows that merely developing agriculture in its narrow sense cannot raise the income of peasants to any large extent. One of the very important limiting factors is the fact that there are many Chinese with little arable land, and consequently it is necessary to try to use other ways and to search for a way to increase the income of village residents from forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. In this way we can then expand the scope of agriculture to the scope of "dash-shaped large agriculture." But this is not enough, for we still must develop various kinds of industrial production. In these past few years, the development of rural industrial production has been fairly rapid, and in some areas it has developed with particular speed. But these areas where it has developed with particular speed often relied on selling products for urban industrial processing. But doing things this way over a fairly long period of time is not likely to spread extensively to utilize in various areas because this method is greatly limited by such factors as energy resources, raw materials, market, etc. And developing "plus-shaped large agriculture" not only can enable rural land to achieve its fullest utilization, but it can also enable rural industry to be guaranteed a fairly dependable supply of needed raw materials and energy resources. In this way, some of these industrial products can serve as production materials for agricultural enterprises. Quite a few agricultural product processing industries are themselves agricultural service industries, such as feed industry producers. We must not look down on agricultural product processing industries.

merely their output value is low and their profit small, but their foundation is firm and the future for their development is bright. That is the principle direction for the development of our rural economy. Consciously developing undeveloped large agriculture can enable the rural economy everywhere to exert considerable growth, and the income of peasants to increase to a large extent. We know that each time an agricultural product undergoes processing, more labor goes into it, and hence, the higher its value, and the greater the increase in income for rural residents. Of course, in the past, there were reasons under the conditions of the times for using the method of transporting agricultural products to the city for processing in large cities, but apart from the viewpoint of reducing labor and consumption, it was not all that rational because it greatly increased the amount of transportation. An even more important is the fact that it had detrimental influence on the development of industry in the countryside.

These two reasons correspond completely with what we spoke of above in stipulating agriculture as one of the strategic focal points in China's economic development.

III. We Are Just Beginning To Transform China's Agriculture

Great changes are happening now in China's agriculture: 1) we are continuing to complete the transformation from agriculture with a lopsided emphasis on grain production to agriculture that gives attention to a diversified agricultural economy and the development of the whole spectrum of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery while at the same time giving due attention to grain production, and are moving forward toward a "plus-sign shaped large agriculture"; 2) we are moving from agriculture in which the vast majority relied on manual operations to agriculture in which relatively more places use various types of mechanized tools, from relying primarily on human and animal power toward agriculture that uses natural and other energy resources; 3) we are moving from agriculture that went forward by relying primarily on traditional experience and on peasants who had received no agricultural education to agriculture that moves forward by depending on modern scientific knowledge and on peasants who have received an agricultural education--we can call it the advance of a "cultural agriculture"; 4) and transforming from agriculture that is primarily self-sufficient after completing the dispatch of the national procurement task, toward a "commercialized agriculture" that primarily supplies the needs of the market place.

The kinds of changes are not identical everywhere. Some places have changed a lot. Other places are beginning to have just a suggestion of new developments. And still other places have not even begun to talk about these kinds of changes. Still, we must recognize that in order to realize these kinds of changes, in the past we put forward various slogans for this kind of "transformation" and that sort of "transformation," and put forth various kinds of efforts, and also obtained a certain success and provided a certain material basis for later work. But we must also see that earlier approaches could not be carried out completely, and consequently we could not help but change and create the present new approach for agricultural development, after pushing forward the system of responsibility that ties pay to output. Now we can see

Today, I think that even though we have a link with a few large areas, the development of agriculture has been uneven, and so carrying out this kind of transformation of China's agriculture will be an extremely arduous task. But now we have already begun the course of steadfastly facing this direction and moving forward. And because of this, today we must consider the changes that are happening right now in China's agriculture, making it necessary that our work be able to adapt to the trend of change, and promote the role of this change. We must not look upon China's agriculture with the old view, feeling that China's agriculture will always remain in the position of traditional agriculture and that no changes will happen.

In China, agriculture is a kind of production activity engaged in by laborers who live in villages. Yet China's agriculture, which is just beginning the change described above, must rely on the support and help of economic assistance from the cities, and only then can it smoothly face its forward development. "Plus-size-shaped large agriculture," mechanized agriculture, and cultural agriculture require that the cities supply it with various kinds of agricultural machines, supply the support of scientific education and cultural strength, and supply necessary facilities and technology for agricultural service industries and agricultural product processing industries, etc. And perhaps, mechanized agriculture must search out sales markets for agricultural products in the cities. And because of this, China's agriculture is just now moving forward toward an agriculture with an even more intimate link with the cities.

We must also pay attention to changes in those fields of China's agriculture which we have, and must have a new understanding that is compatible with the present actual situation in China's agriculture. And of course, we must correctly view the situation spoken of above in which agricultural in some places of China has changed very little, or change has just begun, or has not even been discussed. But what is even more important for us is that we must see the new changes that have already happened and the new trends that are just taking place. We must have a new understanding and a new point of view toward China's agriculture. An old point of view is only applicable to an old object, for if we use an old point of view on a new object, we will not be able to promote the development of the new object.

Returning to our idea of China's agriculture, then, is a prerequisite that we must strive to obtain today in order to better promote China's agriculture.

1967
Date: 1967/168

CHINA'S ECOLOGICAL BALANCE PLACED IN HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Beijing NONGYE JINGJI WENTI [PROBLEMS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS] in Chinese
No. 7, 23 Jul 83 pp 39-44

(Article by Xiong Wenyu [3574 2429 1937] and Ren Rongrong [0117 2837 2837].
"Readjustment of the Ecological System's Structure Is Imperative")

[Text] South of a line extending from the Xing'an Range [in Heilongjiang Province] southwestward through Zhangjiakou, Yulin, Lanzhou, and Changdu to Linzhi and the border of Xizang is concentrated 90 percent of China's farming, forestry and fishing areas supporting more than 90 percent of the country's population and large and small cities and towns. The state of this region directly determines the prosperity or ruin of the Chinese people and the success or failure of the four modernizations.

Why does the southeastern half of China hold such significance? The key lies in its having the basins of the Heilong Jiang, the Songhua Jiang, the Liao He, the Hai He, the Huang He, the Huai He, the Chang Jiang, the Min Jiang, and the Zhu Jiang. From north to south, it gets 400 to 2,000 millimeters of precipitation and from 2,000 to 9,500°C of cumulative temperatures.

Water is a basic element that all living things need in order to exist and multiply. River basins have nurtured virtually all the world's ancient civilizations. Without the Indus River, there could have been no ancient India; without the Nile River, there could have been no ancient Egypt; without the Euphrates River and the Tigris River there could have been no ancient Babylon; and without the Huang He and the Chang Jiang, there could have been no ancient China to say nothing of the magnificent culture brought to glory by the Chinese race.

In modern times, there is a national resurgence and a "re-creation of the universe." In order to achieve the overall goal of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of this century, in addition to a series of effective readjustments and restructurings of our political, economic and personnel affairs, we believe that while keeping our eyes peeled strategically on readjustment and improvement of the ecosystem structure of all the aforementioned waterways is one of the goals to which all efforts must be directed for the "re-creation of the universe." Otherwise, we must continue in the "vicious cycle" and the slow moving orbit of economic

development from which there has been no escape for the past several thousand years.

1. Strategic Economic Position of the Greater Southeastern Region

In agricultural terms, Table 1 shows the following:

Table 1. Comparison of the Greater Southeastern Region With the Greater Northwestern Region (1977)

Category	Greater Southeastern Region	Greater Northwestern Region
As a percentage of total national land area	54	46
Percentage of agricultural population	94.52	5.48
Percentage of agricultural workforce	94.58	5.42
Percentage of cultivated land	86.83	13.17
Multiple cropping index	160.86	94.9
Percentage of gross grain output	94.53	5.47
Percentage of forest area	96.8	3.2
Percentage of timber reserves	95	5
Percentage of large livestock	83.16	16.84
Percentage of livestock converted to sheep units	75.72	24.28
Percentage of fishing industry output	98	2 approx
Percentage of tea output	98.09	0.11 [sic]
Percentage of mulberry silkworm cocoon output	99.07	0.03
Percentage of cotton output	97.5	2.5
Percentage of sugar output	85	15

In terms of industry, major cities are the major economic political and cultural centers of the country, and medium size and small cities are frequently economic, political and cultural centers, and are also bridges and hubs linking cities and rural villages. As of 1980, China had 223 formally designated cities (with a population totaling 90.22 million) in which there were 15 large cities and 208 medium size and small cities with a nonagricultural population of more than 1 million. More than 90 percent of the medium and small cities and 15 of the large cities were concentrated in the eastern half of the country. According to 1980 statistics, the gross industrial output value of large, medium, and small cities was 71.3 percent of the national total, and industrial profits and tax revenues were 77.1 percent of the national total.

2. The Eastern Half's "Lifeline"

There are many reasons why the eastern half is so flourishing, but most fundamentally it is the result of an all-around river system. These rivers are the lifeline of the eastern half, connecting the mountains, hills, plains, basins, and the sea. They are like arteries and veins that facilitate the flow of materials and culture through large, medium size, and small cities and towns, and the farflung rural villages, and have become China's major grain bases. Details are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Cultivated Land and Grain Output of the Three Major Basins

<u>Name of basin</u>	<u>Agricultural region</u>	<u>Percent of total cultivated land in the country</u>	<u>Percent of national grain output</u>
Three river basins of northeast China	The plain of the three river basins	11	4.08
Basins of the lower reaches of the Huang He, the Huai, and the Hai	Plain of the Huang, Huai and Hai	22.62	19.59
Basin of the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang	Farming areas in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang	19.2	32.63
Total		52.82	56.31

3. Crises the "Lifeline" Faces

Historically, the Huang He has been a "destructive river," and at times the living Huang has "ailed." For details, see Table 3 and Table 4.

Table 3. Statistical Table on Huang He Flooding

<u>Time</u>	<u>Number of floods</u>	<u>Frequency (times/year)</u>
4,000 years	2,548	1/1.57
Tang Dynasty (299 years)	181	1/1.65
Song Dynasty (167 years)	115	1/1.45
Ming Dynasty (267 years)	246	1/1.08
Qing Dynasty (268 years)	209	1/1.28

Source of Data: Zheng Zhaoji [6774 5128 1015], ZHONGGUO SHUILI SHI [HISTORY OF CHINESE WATER CONSERVANCY], Commercial Press, 1950

Table 4. "Ailing" of the Chang Jiang

Time	Number of floods	Frequency (times/year)
6,000 years	167	1/23
Before the Eastern Han	2	1/1,000
Before the Northern Wei	16	1/156
Before the Tang	28	1/89
During the 167 years of the Song	52	1/3.2
During the Yuan, Ming, and Qing Dynasties	79	1/8.1
Republic of China 1st to 25th year	8	1/3.1

Source of Data: History of Chinese Water Conservancy

At the present time, the Huang He annually carries away 1.6 billion tons of silt. During the flood season the soil flow contains 1,000 kilograms per cubic meter of silt. Silt washed down from the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang reaches 1.3 billion tons annually. In the 77 year period between 1904 and 1980, the Jiu Jiang had a water level of more than 20 meters a total of 19 times, including nearly 8 times in 10 years. Furthermore, water levels are clearly following a rising trend. During the past 10 years, river beds have risen by a total of about 1 meter. In the period 1958-1972, the annual volume of silt transported by the Min Jiang's lower reaches increased from 3.42 million tons to 7.32 million tons.

In order to turn water disasters into water benefits, historically the harnessing of water has always been a major matter to which attention has been devoted. From the time when Yu [a mythical emperor] laid out the nine streams, separated the land into nine parts, and determined the location of the high hills up until the time when Li Bing [governor of what is modern day Sichuan Province during the "Warring States" period (B.C. 403-221) who planned the province's irrigation network] and his son built the dikes of the Du Jiang, plus the water conservancy projects of the same era when the Honggou, the Qionggou, the Shaobo, the 12 canals of Zhangsui, and the Zhengguo canal were built, as well as the Grand Canal at a later time, an army of people were involved, and a huge price was paid in labor, financial, and material resources. Statistics show that since Liberation, the projects that have been built to harness the seven major rivers, Chang Jiang, Huang He, Zhu Jiang, Huai He, Hai He, Songhua Jiang, and Liao He are 168,000 kilometers in length, which is more than four times the circumference of the earth at the equator (World Economic Bulletin, 4 October 1982). Fixed assets at various water conservancy projects at the present time are worth more than 100 billion yuan. This shows that we have paid an extremely huge price to transform water disasters into water conservancy.

People cannot help but ask: After several thousand years of harnessing streams, why had the problem of flooding by the Huang He not been completely solved, and why does the Chang Jiang water system still have "ailments?" There are three reasons: One is the destruction and disappearance of natural

vegetation cover (as represented by forests); another is imbalance in the regulatory system of the water system itself; and finally is planning errors in controlling the rivers; these errors have been made for more than 1,000 years. These reasons can be capsulized in a single phrase: "deterioration of the ecological system."

Research conducted by Messrs Shi Nianhai [0670 1819 3189] and Wen Huanran [2429 3562 3544] shows the middle and lower reaches of the Huang He to have been a green tract, and the loess highlands to have been surrounded by verdant hills and entirely forest covered.

In "Shishuo Jing and Wuzangshan Jing" (third century B.C.) reported that "The Dongtai Mountains and the Huoshan mountainlands [in Hunan] had much timber and bamboo." "Mengzi" (third century B.C.) said that "One could go into the mountain forests with an ax at any time, and there was more timber than could ever be used." The forest cover rate of the central plains region was more than 50 percent.

However, by now eight of the provinces and municipalities in the Huang He basin have nothing but bald hills, and though this area amounts to 20 percent of the country's land area, it has a less than 4 percent forest cover rate. Large quantities of timber have to be brought in from elsewhere every year. In the central plains area of north China, for example, timber reserves average less than 1 cubic meter and forest lands less than 0.3 mu per person. Disappearance of forests has inevitably resulted in massive soil erosion, 1.6 billion tons of silt coming from this area.

Historically, the lower reaches of the Huang He were much like the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang with "lakes everywhere, the large and the small being connected and as numerous as the stars in the Milky Way on an autumn night." (Shi Nianhai, 1981) Research has shown the mountain and lake region [of southern Shandong and northern Jiangsu Provinces] described in novels to have been comparable to the area north and south of Dongting Hu and on a par with the 800 li Liaoerwa marshlands. In addition, the Dalu Marsh and the Jiye Marsh to the east of the Taihang Mountains were also comparable. Clearly these lakes and marshes were "regulators" during the Huang He's flood season. However, all of them have now disappeared. According to the researches of Mr Shi Nianhai, "Several thousand years ago the plain of the Huang, Huai, and Hai in north China was as much as more than 10 to several tens of meters lower than it is today." Clearly, this present state of affairs is the result of the waters of the river having moved soil.

A comprehensive survey of China's history in controlling waters shows two main methods at work. One was dredging, and the other was defenses against flooding on numerous rivers through the building of protective dikes. The former was the best response to the prevailing situation, while the latter was a passive defense. It was actually a one-sided treatment of the symptoms. Later generations gave increasing attention to the building of dikes for protection, but the building of dikes caused the river bed to rise, and the higher the river bed, the higher the dikes. This led to the present situation of a

"river higher than the surrounding countryside." As Professor Shi Nianhai said in his "Humble Opinions on River Control," "For countless years, most of those who controlled rivers focused on the lower reaches, and were particularly adept at building dikes and repairing breeches, while seldom was attention given to the mid reaches. This was the viewpoint for controlling rivers by the lower reaches method throughout history, and it was a horrendous mistake in planning control of rivers, an error that endured for more than 1,000 years. In talking about harnessing rivers today, it is necessary to completely eliminate this error and look at the rivers in their totality, making the lower reaches method into a complete river method. Since the crux of river flooding lies in silt, control of rivers must begin with curing this critical problem." The "ailments" of the Chang Jiang today result in very large degree from destruction of forests in the river's upper reaches. For details, please see Table 5.

Table 5. Growth and Decline of Forest Resources in Some Provinces and Regions of the Chang Jiang Basin

Province or region	Former Resources (100 million cubic meters)	Present Resources (100 million cubic meters)	Decline (percent)	Remarks
Hubei	1	0.9	-10	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1980
Hunan	2.87	1.87	-34.8	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1976
Sichuan	25.0	13.4	-46.4	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1975
Yunnan	11.3	9.88	-12.6	Comparison of 1963 with 1975
Forest cover rate In Wan'an Mountain Region of Anhui	about 50 percent	21.3 percent	-57.4	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1980
Guizhou forest cover rate	30 percent	14.5 percent	-51.7	Comparison of period right after Liberation with 1975

Desertification of the vegetation cover has led to soil erosion, and silt accumulations have gradually robbed lakes of their regulatory function. Hubei was once known as the "land of a thousand lakes," but now two-thirds of the "thousand lakes" have disappeared. Dongting has been known as an "800 li land of water and marshes," but the area of the lake is gradually shrinking until only one-third of it remains today. Figuring an annual 81 square kilometer reduction, it is predicted that in 29 years the world renowned Dongting Lake will have disappeared from maps! Once the Chang Jiang floods, where will its waters be stored? How will the safety of Shanghai, that economic center of the "land of fish and rice" in the lower reaches, be guaranteed? Is China not taking the same old road of deterioration that the Huang He took?

.. Readjustment of the Structure of the Ecological System

The 12th party congress proposed the magnificent objective of realizing a quadrupling of the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the end of the present century. In order to do this, the placing of strategic emphasis on agriculture, energy and communications, and on education and science is, without doubt, extremely correct. How can this be done? We believe that it is necessary to take firm hold of the river systems of the eastern half of the country, and carry out a drastic readjustment of the structure of the ecological system. If only the river system of the eastern half can be brought under control, energy, power, grain, communications and transportation difficulties can be turned from the passive to the active. The greatness of the potential and the broadness of prospects are self-evident. For details, please see Table 6.

Table 6. Pertinent Statistical Data on the Seven Major Rivers

River	Basin area (10,000 sq.kms)	Popula- (100 million)	Culti- vated land	Current (irri- gated)	Devel- opable farmland (percent)	water power (10,000 kwh)	Already Devel- oped	Ratio
Chang Jiang	180	3.45	3.70	61	19,724	684	3.4	
Huang He	75	0.82	1.96	33	2,800	250	9.0	
Zhu Jiang	45	0.76	0.78	50	2,485	201	7.4	
Huai He	27	1.25	1.88	58	66	28	42.0	
Hai He	32	0.98	1.70	56	213	40	1.9	
Jinsha Jiang	55	0.47	1.75	11	600	75	12.5	
Liao He	23	0.29	0.69	27	35	9.5	27.0	
Totals	437	8.02	12.46	--	25,928	1,287.5	4.97	

Source of Data: "World Economic Bulletin," 4 October 1982

A look at modern ecosystem studies shows close relationship among ecosystems, and that the overall ecosystem is a multi-functioning unified totality. There is nothing more important than forests in regulation of river systems. People may build water conservancy projects, but if there are no forests to protect them, man's transformation of nature frequently derives only half the benefit from twice the effort.

Forests function to control soil erosion; they can both conserve water resources and avoid silting of reservoirs (See Table 7 for details). In Japan, for example, forests conserve one-third the country's water resources. This is equal to the total runoff of the country's rivers. In addition, because of their effects on topography, the amount of precipitation in mountainlands is higher than on plains and in basins. (See Table 8 for details.)

Table 7. Examples Showing Relationship Between Reservoir Life and Forests

Reservoir	Situation in upper reaches	Ratio between reservoir capacity and silt accumulation	Life
Fengman Reservoir	Lush forests in Changbai Shan	140 million cubic meters/already underway for 27 years	1,000 years
Sinmen Gorge Reservoir	Barren hills and mountains	4.55 billion cubic meters/already underway for 15 years	24 years

Table 8. Variation in Precipitation in Mountainlands and Plains Basins

Place	Elevation above sea level	Precipitation	Variation (precipitation)
Binfan Shan, Qitian Range, Hunan Province	1,300-1,800	1,800-2,000mm	>700-900mm
Chenzhou Basin	less than 500 meters	1,100mm	
Daping Range, Liangbing	1,300-1,800m 300m	1,800mm 1,400-1,500mm	<400-300mm
Hengshan Hengshan County	1,300m 52m	2,231mm 1,424mm	<1,203m

The eastern half of China is more than 66 percent mountain area and about 30 percent plains. Figuring an average 1,000 millimeters of precipitation, mountainlands would get about 75 percent of the amount the plains received. Were the forests to disappear, the gravity of the water would not permit the lakes to function as natural regulators of the seven rivers, and their load would "explode." The great floods in Sichuan and Shaanxi of 1981 that directly caused losses amounting to more than 7 billion yuan provide testimony. Consequently, following the great flood, comrades in charge in the provincial CPC committee published an article in RENMIN RIBAO calling for "protection and revival of water resources forests in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang as imperative."

in a certain sense, protection and development of forests is actually the storing of energy (fuel) in forests and the storing of electricity (hydroelectric power) in forests. In terms of the human environmental ecology, this benefits both the country and the people, and bestows benefits on myriad creatures (species protection, developing of fisheries and animal husbandry). In terms of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture, the hoped for potential is in the soil. From the standpoint of long governance and lasting stability, it lays a broad and solid "territorial" base for posterity.

• Analysis of Economic Benefits

One might argue solely on the basis of theory, but what have economic benefits been in practice? Let us look at the facts:

(1) Net initial productivity from forests. (For details, see Table 9.)

Table 9. Net Initial Productivity of Major Land Ecosystems

Major ecosystem	Area (10 ⁴ square kilometers)	Net initial productivity per unit of area (dry weight, grams/square meter/year)	
		General scope	Average value
Lakes and streams	2	100-1,500	400
Marsches	2	800-6,000	3,000
Tropical forests	24.5	1,000-3,500	1,900
Temperate zone forests	12	600-2,500	1,250
Northern forests	12	400-2,000	800
Sparse woodlands and scrub growth	8.5	200-1,200	700
Tropical scant trees and grasslands	15	200-2,000	900
Temperate zone grasslands	9	200-1,500	600
Desert and semidesert scrub growth	18	10-250	90
Extreme deserts, rocky deserts, waterlands	24	0-10	3
Land used for agriculture	14	100-4,000	650

It may be seen that net initial productivity of forests is twice that of farmland; it is 18.5 times that of deserts. Net initial productivity of streams and lakes is about the same as for farmland. In other words, China's 1.8 billion mu of forests have a net initial productivity equal to that of 3.6 billion mu of farmland. Farmland plus 200 million mu of freshwater has a net initial productivity equivalent to between 5.3 and 5.6 billion mu of cultivated land. This averages almost a net initial productivity of between 5.3 and 5.6 mu of cultivated land per capita! If the net initial productivity is converted to social wealth, figured in terms of an existing output value of 100-150 yuan

to 5120 yield farmland, that would mean a per capita output value of between 390 and 840 yuan.

Were an accounting to be made of the diverse benefits that forests provide, it would be impressive. Data from abroad show the economic value from diverse forest benefits to be 4 to 10 times greater than the value of the timber. Research done by Zhang Jilabin [1728 0857 633] of China on the function of forests in four counties in Yunnan Province showed the annual value per mu per year of diverse forest functions as follows:

Value of protective function:	154.00 yuan
Value of water conservation function:	142.00 yuan
Value of timber function:	16.24 yuan
Value of fuel function:	32.00 yuan
Value of fertilizer function:	0.31 yuan
Total:	344.55 yuan

(2) Mountainland and hill capacity to support life is greatest (see Table 10 for details).

(3) Maximum economic output of rivers and lakes is greater than that of farmlands (see Table 11 for details).

Table 10. Comparison of Features of Mountains and Hills With Farmland

Item	Mountains and hills	Farmland
Shape	Conical	Flat
Surface area	Greater than farmland	Less than hills and mountains
Plant cover	Predominantly forests	Predominantly farm crops
Height of plant cover	5-50 meters	Less than 3 meters
Vegetation layers	2-5 layers	1-2 layers
Maximum amount of growth per square meter	3 tons	50 jin

Table 11. Comparison of Characteristics of Rivers and Lakes With Farmland

Item	Rivers and Lakes	Farmland
Shape	Bowl shaped	Flat
Volume	Greater than farmland	
Organisms	Aquatic plants and animals	Mostly plants
Layers	3-5	1-2
Maximum economic output per mu	1,000 jin of fish per mu	3,000 jin of grain per mu

Note: Comparative value of fish and grain is 1:5 (1981 retail price)

(b) Input value from intensive timber, grain, and oil production is also higher than from farmland (see Table 12 for details).

Table 12. Output of Woody Plant Food and Oil Trees From Intensive Agriculture in the Eastern Half of China

Item	Output (jin/mu)	Value (yuan)
Tea oil	100	100
Walnuts	400	280
Olive oil	100	100
Palm oil	200	200
Coconut	100	100
Tung oil		100
Chinese tallow tree		100
Chinese chestnuts	300	180
Date trees	300	200
Persimmon trees	300	150
Cashew nuts	100	200
Chinese fir	1 cubic meter per mu	150
Pine trees	1 cubic meter per mu	120
Paulownia	1 cubic meter per mu	200

Note: Figured for the period 1975-1979

In another case, a survey done in Henan Province showed that production of 10,000 jin of grain required 2,466 workers, investment of 1,801 yuan, and 107 mu of land, while production of 40,000 jin of dates (the equivalent of 10,000 jin of grain) required only 397 workers, investment of 51 yuan, and 27 mu of land, or 85 percent fewer workers, 97 percent less investment, and 70 percent less use of land. ("Woody Food and Oil-bearing Plants," Agricultural Press, 1973). As "Skills for Helping the People" said, "Land that waterlogs early should not be planted to crops, but should grow dates and chestnuts!"

(i.e., income from economic forests is greater than from paddy rice (see Table 13 for details)).

Table 13. Comparison of Benefits From Rural Investment in Zhuzhou Prefecture, Hunan Province

Item	Rice	Citrus	Tea	Oil tea	China fir
Investment per mu (yuan/year)	110	80	80	20	50
Output or amount produced (t/ha/year)	1,200	1,000	200	40	1 (cubic meter)
Output value (yuan/year)	152	300	250	50	150
Net income (yuan/year)	38	220	170	30	100

Note: All figures in terms of high yield land. Investment per mu includes use of labor. 1980 survey.

From the operation of 4 mu of land (2.1 mu per capita of forest land, 1.5 mu of cultivated land, and 0.2 mu of water surfaces), with good performance in economic diversification and family sideline occupations, an average per capita net income of more than 400 yuan is entirely within grasp by the end of this century. By bringing into play the potential that mountains and hills provide, the ecological environment can also be turned around, and consistently high yields assured. Thus, the "ailments" of the river systems can also be eradicated. The current problems with grain, energy, fuel, environment and raw materials for light industry, etc. can also be readily solved.

9437
630: 4007/227

HUGE HOUSEHOLDS SPECIALIZE IN RURAL PRODUCTION

06271203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 27 Sep 83

[text] Beijing, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Around 17 million Chinese rural households, ten percent of the country's total, are devoting all or a large part of their labor force to commodity production or services.

Authorities in 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions reported that these households specialize in producing grain and other commodities, raising fish, animals and poultry, processing farm and sideline produce and offering transportation and other services.

Ahead are Liaoning, Shanxi and Jiangxi Provinces and the municipality of Tianjin. In Liaoning Province in northeast China, 1.32 million rural households, or one-fourth of the total, are classified as specialized or semi-specialized.

Progress in specialization is now regarded as a sign that rural China is breaking away from traditional small production and commodity economy is developing in the countryside.

Under the new rural policy of encouraging rural prosperity, specialization is the way to increase productivity. On the outskirts of Shenyang, less than nine percent of the households specializing in chicken raising now furnish more than half of the eggs the government buys from local peasants.

Local governments have also reported increases in the number of households offering technical and other services. In Sujiatun District of Shenyang, for example, 10,000 households now specialize in providing services to 32,000 other households engaging in other undertakings.

While tending a fish pond under a contract signed with his production team, Wang Jinsheng, a Sichuan peasant, now provides technical guidance and fish fry to other fish-raising households in and outside his county. Wang became known in 1982, when he reported an output value of 16,000 yuan from his fish pond on about two-thirds of a hectare.

Also increasing is the number of households specializing in grain production. In Shanxi Province, such households now number 340,000, accounting for 6.5 percent of the total. These farm 13.7 percent of the land.

The current policy of encouraging households undertaking specialized production smooths [as received] the concentration of land in the hands of the best farmers to increase the output of grain, still vital to the national economy.

1951- Investigation has been conducted of 16 grain-producing households in different parts of China, resulting in the discovery that their able-bodied peasants produced more than six tons of grain each.

The national average of 1951 was slightly over one ton.

CCO. 4/20/010

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

FRESHWATER FISH OUTPUT--China's freshwater fish catch has risen steadily in recent years. The total catch in 1982 was 13.7 percent higher than that of 1981. In the first 6 months of this year, the catch totalled 580,000 tons, a 15.7 percent increase over the same period of last year. [Summary] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 11 Sep 83 OW]

CSO: 4007/246

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

LOESS HIGHLANDS DEVELOPED WITH UN ASSISTANCE

04131445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1425 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] XI'an, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--Two United Nations organizations are aiding China's efforts to reutilize its Loess Highlands, one of the most backward parts of the country.

Agrotechnicians from Gansu, Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region are attending a land utilization training class sponsored by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO) in Mizhi County, Shaanxi Province. The class covers land utilization planning, water and soil conservation, agricultural ecology and other courses.

The class, which opened yesterday, is the second sponsored by the UNDP and FAO in northwest China's Shaanxi Province under an agreement signed in 1980. The first was held in April 1981.

The Loess Highlands covers 400,000 square kilometers encompassing part of Shaanxi, Ningxia and Gansu and the entire Shanxi. Water and soil erosion caused by excessive felling of trees over the centuries reduced the area to extreme poverty in the past centuries.

CIO 4626/010

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

WEATHER STATION ISSUES WARNING ON TYPHOON NO 11

OM366061 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] At 1800 [1000 GMT] today the Central Meteorological Observatory issued a typhoon warning.

This year's No 11 typhoon was spawned this morning over the northern part of the South China Sea. At 1400 today its center moved to about 320 kilometers east of our Hainan Island, at 19.4 degrees north latitude and 113.9 degrees east longitude. Maximum winds near the typhoon center were force 8 to force 9.

At present the typhoon center is moving in a west by north direction at a pace of about 15 kilometers per hour. It is estimated that the typhoon center will continue to move in a west by north direction, gradually approach the coast of China's Leizhou Peninsula while slightly increasing in strength, and land on the area between Yangjiang and Wenchang, Guangdong Province. Then it will continue moving in a west by north direction toward western Guangxi.

The following areas will be affected by the typhoon: Tonight and tomorrow, winds will grow in strength to force 6 to 7 in the northwestern part of the South China Sea, Hainan Island, western Guangdong, the northern part of Beibu Gulf and southern Guangxi. Sea and land areas along the course of the typhoon center will experience strong winds of force 8 to 10. The western coastal areas of Guangdong, Hainan Island and the coastal areas of Guangxi will experience heavy rains and torrential rains.

All units concerned, please pay attention to weather forecasts by local meteorological stations.

CSO: 4007/246

FUJIAN PROVINCE TACKLES MIDDLE-, LOW-YIELD LAND PRODUCTION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Develop Strategic Measures for Foodstuffs; Launch a Joint Attack on Middle- and Low-yield Growing Fields: More Than 60,000 Mu of Model Plots Already Established in Province"]

[Text] According to provincial agricultural office statistics, our province has already established 120 experimental model plots for upgrading production on middle- and low-yield growing fields in the current year, totaling more than 61,000 mu, which has spurred production on the more than 700,000 neighboring mu of land. At present, the early rice on these model plots has been growing well all over and there are prospects for a bumper crop.

Last spring, the provincial committee and provincial government identified the key problem of coordination on middle- and low-yield growing fields as a strategic measure for developing foodstuffs in the province. The provincial scientific committee took the lead in organizing the agricultural office, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, and Institute of Agronomy to set up a key-problem leading group for upgrading coordination on middle- and low-yield field production. Participating were over 40 units, including provincial agricultural-technique promotion stations and similar ones at the prefecture, municipal, and county level, along with specialized scientific research units in agriculture, water conservancy and meteorology. In 24 counties (cities) including Pucheng, Ninghua, Zhangping, Minqing, and Xiapu in the 5 urban regions of Jianyang, Sanming, Longyan, Fuzhou, and Ningde with middle- and low-yield production, respectively, a total area of over 1,000 mu of experimental model plots have been established, with the goal of raising output per mu from 100 to 110 catties. In order to offset shortfalls in past planning assignments and change methods which had become routine, concerned units at such various levels as the province, region, municipality, county and commune have set up responsibility systems and signed contracts linked to production. Agriculture departments in the concerned counties have also set up technical advisory service groups to provide technical advisory service to farmers and have dispatched scientific and technical personnel to the plots to carry out key work in research and technical leadership. At the same time, provincial funds totaling 200,000 yuan have been earmarked for this key problem, along with 10,000 tons of chemical fertilizer.

12303
CSO: 4007/216

BRIEFS

GANSU AGRICULTURE MEETING--The third enlarged meeting of the leading group under the State Council on Agricultural Development in the (San Xi) area concluded on 22 September in Jiuquan. The meeting raised targets for developing agriculture in the (San Xi) area, namely, calling a halt to destruction of natural resources in 3 years; resolving the problem of providing people with enough to eat and wear in 5 years; and striving to thoroughly change the appearance of the area in 10 to 20 years. The attending comrades from Gansu and Ningxia studied important speeches made by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, and other central leading comrades while inspecting the northwestern areas, unified their guiding thinking in drawing up plans, exchanged experiences, and reported how agricultural development has been carried out in the (San Xi) area. They also discussed and examined short-term and long-term plans for developing agriculture in the (San Xi) area and worked out methods for using funds. The meeting pointed out that economic development in the (San Xi) area is to develop animal husbandry by growing grass and trees so as to greatly increase grain output. [Summary] [HK301140 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 83]

CSO: 4007/246

GUANGDONG

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG LOW-YIELD LAND--The province has achieved remarkable economic results in improving low-yield land. In the past 4 years, the province has improved a total of 4.7 million mu of low-yield land, accounting for one-third of the total land which needs to be improved. After the improvement, an average increase of 152 jin of grain per mu has been achieved annually. Low-yield land is that land on which annual grain output is less than 800 jin per mu. There are a total of 15 million mu of such land in the province, accounting for about 40 percent of total arable land. In the past 4 years, a total of 91 million yuan, including funds raised by prefectures, counties, communes, and brigades themselves, has been invested throughout the province in improving low-yield land, with an average of 20 yuan per mu. An average increase of 100-odd jin of grain per mu was achieved the year when the land was improved. After improvement, low-yield land not only increased grain output that very year, but also increases its grain output in future years.
[Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/246

GUIZHOU

BRIEFS

RURAL COMBINES--New economic combines have sprung up in rural Guizhou this year. There are now over 40,000 such combines in the province, with a labor force amounting to 5 percent of the total rural labor force. Some of them undertake contracts for running former commune and brigade enterprises; some are specialized combines set up by the peasants by raising cash or loans themselves; some are agriculture-commerce joint ventures that depend on the backing of the rural supply and marketing cooperatives; and others are agriculture-industry-commerce combines in which the state, the collective and the peasants have all bought shares. The combines engage in specialized production or services. Most exceed the bounds of existing administrative divisions and the pattern of three-level ownership based on the production team. Their economic results are relatively high. [Summary] [HK061350 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Oct 83]

CSO: 4007/248

FORESTRY ORGANS HOLD MEETING ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Article: "Heads of Forestry Departments and Bureaus Throughout Nation Meet, Stress Allowing Multiple Responsibility Systems in Forestry Based Upon Its Special Characteristics"]

[Text] A meeting of forestry department and bureau heads throughout the nation was held in Beijing from 22 June to 1 July. The meeting focused on researching and discussing how to go one step further in establishing and perfecting a responsibility system for forestry production.

After discussion, the meeting considered paying attention to giving full sway to the positive nature of the two forms of household and collective management in going one step further in perfecting and upgrading forestry production responsibility systems. What needs to be unified should be unified; what needs to be managed by collectives should be realistically managed by collective units, and should not be left unmanaged. What projects require protection or development of large-scale forestry should continue to be guaranteed with regard to human, material and financial strength. As far as various new integrated bodies which have appeared in forestry production are concerned, they should be enthusiastically attended to, and their successful experiences should be summarized and popularized in a timely fashion. What is to be unified should be divided in a steadfast and step-by-step fashion, and there should not be any "strong winds." Professional and key households in forestry should be supported so that they can fully bring their key and leadership roles into play.

The meeting pointed up that the many different types of forestry production responsibility systems are types of socialist enterprise, and should certainly be allowed to proliferate and permitted to adopt different appropriate forestry enterprise management styles in different regions. Even if there were a primary style in a particular region, there could also be several different types at once; and it would also be permitted to have types of forestry management which were unfixed and unstabilized. In sum, there is no doing of things "all of one color," or any need to fit all methods arbitrarily into one pattern, or even less is there a need to do injury to the people's positive nature and creativity with one's crude attitude. As far as the various types of forestry production responsibility systems which have already been established, they should be steadfastly perfected in

should be strengthened and developed as they are upgraded, and they should not be interfered with until they have a chance to soar. Stable forestry production responsibility systems include stable family contract forestry, commune member forest, ventures of an individual nature, forestry professionals and key forest contractors. In some places, even where collective forest contracts have been allotted to households for plots, there is no need to change them whimsically; the same is not true in practice to strengthen, upgrade, and pay attention to summarizing their experiences.

The meeting felt that the present task of forestry work, outside of striving to protect present forest resources, was placed upon the prospect of planting new forests. The focal point of the establishment and perfection of forestry production responsibility systems is to mobilize the positive character of the broad masses to plant trees and create forests. For this reason, in the reclamation of forests on wilderness mountains and in the building of new forests, one should go one step further to liberalize ideology and relax policies, to the greatest extent possible the work of demarking privately owned mountains and contract responsibility mountains. Whatever mountains in the wilderness are appropriate and which have masses who wish to have them apportioned, should be apportioned, so the greening of these wilderness mountains can be accelerated. As far as privately owned mountains which are already fully apportioned, if there is a need to expand contracts on responsibility mountains, then more such contracts should be allotted on the basis of business ability.

The meeting also stressed that when selections of a form of responsibility system are being made for collective plot timber usage, care should be taken, that qualified collective enterprise should be maintained, that professional brigades (groups) should be organized or that households which really are good at management should be ascertained; and there should not be mere even distribution. Sections which have already been apportioned for management should have their management strengthened, and there should be no wavering from one to another. Commune and brigade forests should be maintained and continually upgraded.

This national forestry department and bureau head meeting also researched and discussed other aspects of forestry reform and coordinated venture questions between forestry, industry and commerce. On 1 July, the head of the Agricultural Policy Research Office of the Central Secretariat, Du Runsheng [2629 3387 3932], addressed the meeting.

12303
150: 4007/216

FORESTRY PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM MUST BE IMPROVED

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Going One Step Further in Perfecting the Forestry Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] At present, responsibility systems for forestry production have already been established in several regions. An extremely important task in the work of forestry now is how to make the most of the situation, and to go one step further in perfecting the forestry production responsibility system to make it even more adapted to the special characteristics of forestry and of assistance to the continued development of forestry production.

Forestry has many points in common with agriculture, but there are also differences. The period for forestry production is long, and the social and public welfare character of forests is strong. If they are destroyed, restoration is difficult. These special characteristics of forestry production press us to pay attention to the continuing and stable nature of the principles and policies of forestry maintenance. Thus, in establishing and perfecting a responsibility system for forestry, we must both positively absorb the basic experience of contracts linked to production, as is done in agriculture, and yet not mechanically or arbitrarily copy those same methods of the agricultural responsibility systems. In setting up contracts in an enterprise as dispersed as forestry, special attention must be paid to strengthening the broad overview in leadership to avoid and reduce blindness. This is an important principle to be noted and adhered to in perfecting a responsibility system for forestry production.

Our country is vast, and its natural features are complex. The present situation of forestry production in various regions, and the economic position and business management levels it holds in each of those regions is very different, requiring a forestry production responsibility system fitted to each particular region which is multileveled and multifaceted. In order to go one step further in perfecting a forestry production responsibility system, there must be overall planning and long-term arrangements. Attention must be paid to how to logically exploit and utilize mountain forest resources, arrangement of different kinds of trees in different kinds of forests, and establishment of a sound ecological environment. There are also certain arrangements in the process of forestry production which must be collective and overall, and be carried out in a unified way, such as supply of saplings, water and electricity

water, flight and pest prevention and management, fire prevention, roads, cutting, timber selection, and timber processing and marketing, etc., which must be conducted in a unified way. Some arrangements which are better done in a dispersed management or individual business manner should be contracted out to households--especially reclamation production projects on mountainous and wilderness areas, which should have a more relaxed standard. In sum, what is better off coordinated should be coordinated and what is better off left separate should be left so; and then when what is coordinated and what is separated have been integrated, what is coordinated will be reasonable and what is separated will be appropriate. In this way, we can maintain the unity of unified business and profit from the advantages to be gotten from putting household contracts into play.

At present, there is still a lack of experience in the forms of management and responsibility systems for collective plots of lumber for use and larger plots of forests to be protected. The problems are rather complex and require careful consideration. In order to be of assistance in strengthening the protection under normal circumstances, collective unified enterprise, organization, professional brigade (group) or certified professional contract management is most reliable. Attention should also be paid to competent professional technicians for timbering, renewal, tending and management work processes in order to regulate the benefits to collectives and individuals. Responsibilities, rights, and benefits should be clearly marked so that contractors acquire real benefits, while still assuring that this does not bring about a disorderly or wasteful timbering operation.

The important problem in establishing and perfecting a forestry responsibility system is in drawing up policies for the boundaries between privately owned mountains and responsibility mountains. Responsibility mountains are allotted by contract, and are a form of collective forest management; there should be contracts for management orientation, foresting plans, and product management and the assumption of responsibility for state monopoly assignments for unified and directed purchasing and certain stipulations for collectives. But as for privately owned forests, the rule is whoever plants them owns them. They can be bequeathed, and the masses have full personal rights on such mountains to transplant trees, tend and retend, and develop timber byproducts. The two types of forests should be adequately differentiated and should not be equated.

The development and perfection of a forestry production responsibility system is an important present task of forestry reform, and is a breaking point in ushering in a new situation in forestry. The conscientious facilitation of this work is of profound significance to the full mobilization of the possibility of the production of the masses, for protecting the present forests, spurring the opening of mountain wildernesses, protecting the ecological balance and bringing into play the many economic benefits of forests. All areas should unify their own real situations and realistically take responsibility for this work.

17/03
LNU: 0907/216

COMMENTATOR ON CITY DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Rely on Central Cities for Development of Rural Commodity Production"]

[Text] Cities are the product of politics, economics, culture, and especially of the development of commodity economics. They are the centers within a specific regional sphere for production and exchange. It is an objective requirement of economic development that we rely upon the cities for the development of commodity production. Economic cooperation and aid have been undertaken in the Beijing and Tianjin areas of our province based upon the scientific and technical conditions and large-scale markets in these two great cities which have helped to revitalize and promote the province's economy. Likewise, the numerous medium and small cities and towns in the province can engage in multi-targeted coalition and cooperation which takes advantage of the industrial and commercial enterprises, scientific research and information units, along with the various service organizations in these cities and towns to mobilize economic development of industrial enterprise at the county, commune, and brigade levels, in professional households, and key households and alliances, and by developing rural commodity production spur growth in urban areas. For this reason, strengthening cooperation between town and country, relying upon central cities to spur development of a rural commodity economy, and reforming those outdated methods which are inimical to economic cooperation and coordination can be of great benefit to establishing the four modernizations in both town and country, and especially toward developing rural commodity production and increasing farmers' income.

In order to rely upon central cities, facilitate rural-urban cooperation and spur development of commodity production, there must be a correct guiding ideology—one which starts from real situations and works according to economic principles, and one in which the commodities produced are plentiful, of good quality, and able to be sold. There should be high economic efficiency, and the nation, region, enterprise and individual should all see an increase in income. Thus first and foremost, we must obliterate those things which do not accord with commodity rules and become liberated from the constraints of "left" influences and old habits.

We must become liberated from the force of habit of natural economy, broaden our vision, and take up the new road of developing commodity production. It

It must be noted that there has been a great change in such premises as justifying personal, family, or unit needs, and production which is based on exchange; yet the influence of such ideas as following the beaten path, sticking to the rut and leaving the country off from International exchange has brought about the dispersion, isolation and lack of interchange in the natural economy still persists in the minds of many of our comrades even today. If we are to spur division of labor, develop exchange, spur reform, develop cooperation and bring about large developments in socialist commodity production, the leadership at all levels and those comrades who work in economic areas must self-consciously eliminate "left" influences, throw off the influence of the ideologies of natural economy ideology, and build a mindset geared toward greatly developing socialist commodity production--to increase the living income, enrich the farmer and improve the material and cultural life of the people--a mindset willing to understand, and good at understanding, commodity, and one which can master business.

We must liberate ourselves from the constraints of relying purely upon state monopoly for the purchase and marketing of commodities and bring about multi-levelled, multi-channelled and smaller-scaled systems of circulation. This means that while developing commodity production we must master both planning and venture. With the new trend of having a primarily planned economy with the influence of market adjustment now in effect, producers and business people in agriculture, industry and commerce must all go along with this transformation, adapt to this situation, learn to take advantage of market adjustment, to engage in competition, show respect for price regulations, build a mindset for economics and marketing, pay meticulous attention to market trends, and a firm grasp of economic information and put some life into their business. And one whose ideology is embedded in or nostalgic for the state monopoly in purchase and marketing is going to suffer terribly in commodity competition.

We must liberate ourselves from relying purely upon administrative management and administrative intervention and learn how to manage the economy on the basis of economic laws. Practice has proven that the shortcomings of administrative management of economics are numerous and always lead to stultification and gridlock. Arising from or related to this situation are such things as "small but complete," and "large and complete," departmental ownership, dividing the country off, closed and separated regional markets, state monopoly of purchase and marketing, disjointed production and marketing, and eating out of the one big bowl.

It is also arising from or related to this situation that the work of such areas as initiatives of professionalization of cooperation, scientific and technical competition, economic integration, reasonable mobility for talented individuals, establishment of revolutionized, youth-oriented, intellectual-oriented and professionalized groups, and the selection of sensible persons have run into resistance. We must become cognizant of the urgency of reform and be steadfast and gradual in going about it. Until such time as the system undergoes this basic transformation, we must resolve the current problems of commodity production and circulation positively, actively and in a spirit of reform and exploration.

we must become liberated from the constraints of "small but complete" and "small and specialized, large and specialized" and develop a better model of technical cooperation and integration. Cooperation and integration based on technological utilization can increase the amount of production, provide advanced technology, upgrade quality, lower costs, and upgrade overall efficiency.

In relying on central cities for the development of rural commodity production, we must be steadfast in the idea of serving the urban market, that is, in the first place serving urban production and the life of urban people. Whatever the cities need, we will produce and supply. Service here means exchange, and from the extensive interconnections between the country and the cities will come the stimulus to clean development of rural commodities and an increase in urban, regional, enterprise, and individual income—the greatest of economic benefits. Being of service to the cities really means spurring the prosperity of rural commodity production.

To fully open central cities to develop rural commodity development, we must bring the various advantages of both town and country fully into play. That is, rural communities should accurately assess their strong points to develop production effectively and they should also accurately assess the strengths of the cities and take full advantage of them. Rural communities in our province have a wealth of byproducts, abundant mineral resources, inexhaustible raw materials for building material industries, can produce many kinds of construction materials, and have well-known traditional commodities which enjoy a market of some scope. This is the superior advantage of the rural communities which must be fully brought into play so that commodity production will develop greatly. At the same time, the cities have developed and advanced industry with a massive concentration of scientific research units and personnel, and financial state funds; and we can employ appropriate ways of drawing support for them. In a province with conditions such as ours, to develop agriculture, industry and all kinds of businesses, we must have appropriate division of labor with the cities, strengthen cooperation and develop integration. We must rule over the city and also supplement it, be of service to it and also take advantage of whatever conditions we can use to revitalize and develop the rural economy. In this regard the things to be most shunned are establishing a closed system, shutting off from intercourse, attempting to be small but complete, and setting reliance upon the cities up against supplementing them, failing to service to them up against utilizing them.

In order to fully open central cities to develop rural commodity production we must resolve our ideology and also explore unceasingly in practice. We should hold fast to liberalized policies, seek ways to attract investment from inside the province and outside the country, and not be too introspective or timid but from doing the things which are clearly to our advantage because we are unwilling or afraid. We should hold fast to the policies of from small to big and from less to more, advance in an orderly way and step by step, and develop gradually and in stable, reliable fashion. We should hold fast to the idea of filling whatever is profitable and engage in low-profit, high-volume sales. City and country should add one another and develop many different kinds of economic cooperation, such as processing of incoming materials,

members of the mining party, presidents of mining unions, trade associations, joint ventures, etc., we should stabilize remuneration and leftover materials from the cities for industrial raw materials in our counties, communities, cities. Local militia groups will be organized to assist the cities in their forward in mobilizing the labor force, to bring about a qualified organization of the production of building materials, their transportation and initial distribution. State collective and individual commerce should be mobilized to transfer in a positive manner agricultural byproducts into the cities, particularly in an urban-rural trade market, and set up within the cities service units with specialized characteristics. Great effort should be expended to complete the work of commodity information and to strive for an organization of production and circulation which fits urban needs.

Our province is situated around Beijing and Tianjin, and if cooperation between these two cities and the province can be facilitated, and if we can open large, middle, and small cities for developing commodity production, this will be of great strategic significance to us in revitalizing economy of the province. Leaders in the party and government at all levels must really take action, do their investigative research well, and make the maximum possible, so that this work can be tackled in a strict manner so that they can contribute to the prosperity of cities and rural areas throughout Hebei Province.

1703
Date: 1907/216

HEILONGJIANG.

HEILONGJIANG DEVELOPS ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

04191155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 19 Sep 83

[text] Harbin, 19 Sep (XINHUA)--Three counties in northern-most China have completed development projects in animal husbandry with international assistance, the Heilongjiang Provincial Agricultural Department reports.

The international fund for agricultural development provided a preferential loan of 11 million U.S. dollars, according to an agreement signed in 1981 between the fund and China's Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

The loan was extended to farms, communes and their subdivisions in Anda, Duxiang and Fuyu Counties in Heilongjiang Province. The three counties have 6,500 hectares of pasture land.

The farms and collectives arranged 35 projects, including barns, silos, water towers, fencing, importing fine breeds of sheep, and consultation service.

Results of the projects to date include:

- 13,000 square meters of newly built barns, a 20 percent increase;
- doubling of fenced pasture land and tripling of artificial pasture land, including 200 hectares of alfalfa;
- improved water supply facilities, providing half the dairy farms with running water, and
- more dairy cattle and a boost in income. Those farms and collectives now have [number indistinct] cows, 10 percent more than 1980; per capita income has increased 15 percent.

CSO: 4020/010

BRIEFS

WHEAT PROCUREMENT--As of 27 September, the 30 granaries and nine grain receiving stations under the grain bureau of the Heihe Prefectural administrative office, Heilongjiang Province, had received 29,755 tons of new wheat [Excerpt] [SK041229 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Aug 83 p 1]

GRAIN OUTPUT--Hejiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, planted 880,000 mu of agricultural crops this spring. Despite natural disasters, the prefecture is expected to turn out more than 110 million jin of total grain output this year, an 18 million jin increase over the 1980 figure. The prefecture is expected to sell 60 million jin of marketable grains to the state this year. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

GRAIN TREATMENT PLANT--The first large grain treatment center of China, the grain treatment plant with both stoving and freeze drying technique was set up at the No 7 branch farm of the No 853 state farm in Heilongjiang Province and was put into operation. The function of equipment in the plant includes volume examination, laboratory test, quality selection, stoving, freeze drying and storage. The plant can treat 15 tons of grains each hour and is able to accept the treatment task of from 800 to 1,000 tons of grains each day. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

BETT OUTPUT--Following the bumper harvest of wheat, Heilongjiang Province reaped another bumper harvest of beet this year. According to statistics compiled by the beet production administrative stations and the agricultural departments across the province, the province's total beet output may reach more than 4.5 million tons, more than 70 percent increase over the 1982 figure and a new production record. In 1983, there are more than 1.2 million households throughout the province, which have engaged in beet production. Owing to natural disasters, only more than 5 million mu of farmland yielded good harvest. [Excerpts] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

WHEAT OUTPUT--Nanjiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, reaped a bumper wheat harvest this year. The prefecture planted 3.9 million mu of wheat crops this year. Its total wheat output may reach about 1.1 billion jin, surpassing the previous peak. As of 9 September, the prefecture has stored more than 110 million jin of wheat. [Excerpt] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 83 p 1 SK]

10. HUJIANG HARVESTING OPERATION--heilongjiang Province has whipped up an surge in harvesting operations. As of 28 September, the province had harvested more than 17 million mu of field crops, accounting for 22 percent of the total harvesting acreage. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Sep 83 SK]

11. HUJIANG HARVEST--heilongjiang has nearly completed its wheat procurement task. By 25 September, the province had fulfilled 81.9 percent of its procurement quota, showing an increase of more than 120 million jin over the same period of 1982, which was a bumper harvest year. [Excerpt] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

12. JIJIANG PLAIN CONSTRUCTION--heilongjiang's work conference on improvement of the Sanjiang Plain concluded on 28 September. The conference called for simultaneous attention to the key projects, the farmland auxiliary projects, and management of the Sanjiang Plain construction. Improvement of the Sanjiang Plain is a key capital construction project of the state for the Sixth Five-year Plan period. The state has invested 30 million yuan over the past 2 years for improving the (Qilahong), (Wanyan) and (Anbang) He in the Sanjiang Plain. By the end of this year, 28 major drainage channels and 59 buildings, totaling, 7.62 million cubic meters of earthwork, or 62 percent of the total earthwork, will be completed. The conference called for efforts to complete the key project construction for the three rivers by 1985. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

13. HUJIANG HARVEST--heilongjiang reaped a bumper potato harvest from its 3.91 million mu of fields. Total output is expected to reach 4 million tons, 52 percent more than in 1982. [Excerpt] [SK030030 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83]

14. 4007/246

FIRST MASS SEED-PROCESSING PLANT IN HENAN COMPLETED

BeiJing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 21 Jul 83 p 2

[Henan Province's First Large-Scale Modern Seed Processing Plant in Yanshi County Completed and Begins Production]

[Text] Henan Province's first modern, large-scale seed processing plant was completed and went into production on 12 July in Yanshi County.

All the equipment for this modern, large-scale seed processing plant is one of the 10 equipment sets imported by our country from Denmark's Xiboliya Wanggelant Co, Ltd. It is the sixth large-scale modern seed processing plant to be completed and go into production in the country. With its advanced technology and new and novel equipment the factory can process and select seeds for such crops as wheat, corn, millet and paddy rice. The production line is completely automated and every workshop has electric operation equipment. Instruments indicate how the machines transport and transfer the seeds. Each shift requires only four men. The sequence of seed processing operations is divided into preliminary cleaning, stoving, careful selection and classification, pharmaceutical handling, packaging, sealing and storing. After the plant produces in batch process, it can, in 1 hour, clean 30 tons of seeds, select and process 5 tons and dry 30 tons all at once. The plant's annual seed processing capacity could reach 18 million jin. The construction and beginning of production of this large-scale, modern seed processing plant will not only insure the realization of a mechanized seed processing for the entire Yanshi County, it can also carefully select and process batches of superior seeds for the fraternal counties and cities of the entire province. It will have a great effect on a speedy realization of the "Four Transformations and One Supply" (specialization in seed production, standardization of seed quality and quantity, mechanization of seed processing, and the regionalization of seed distribution, and organization of unified supply of seed with the county as the basic unit) and the advancement of food production increase.

12369
CSO: 4007/222

HENAN

BRIEFS

PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR--On 26 September, the Henan Provincial People's Government issued a circular on this year's autumn grain and oil-bearing crop procurement work. The circular demands that all places vigorously procure autumn grain and fulfill their quotas for the centralized procurement of autumn oil-bearing crops. [Summary] [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 HK]

CSO: 4007/248

HUBEI MEETING CALLS FOR COMBATING FLOOD PEAK

HK061338 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 83

[Text] Since 3 October, the upper reaches of the Hanjiang River have had heavy to torrential rain. The water level of the Hanjiang River has risen quickly.

The morning, the provincial CPC committee standing committee held an urgent meeting to study and make arrangements for dealing with the relevant problems of combating the extraordinarily big flood peak on the Hanjiang River. The meeting demanded: The prefectures, cities and counties along the banks of the Hanjiang River and the Dongjinghe River must urgently get mobilized, strengthen leadership and plunge themselves into the struggle against floods.

The conference demanded:

1. All places must really strengthen organizational leadership. The prefectures, cities and counties along the banks of the Hanjiang River and the Dongjinghe River must regard combating floods as the current central overriding task. Jingzhou, Xiaogan and Wuhan City must vigorously organize antiflood front commands. Principal responsible comrades at all levels must personally go into and direct the battle, implement the contract responsibility system and establish the personal responsibility system at all levels. They must divide work and must be responsible for their own work. They must strictly perform their duties to ensure a victory in the struggle against floods.
2. It is necessary to inspect dangerous embankments. All places must immediately provide antiflood labor forces and inspect embankments, dams and antiflood projects. They must take measures to deal with dangerous places urgently. Moreover, they must prepare sufficient necessary materials and apparatuses and make good preparations against floods and for dealing with emergencies.
3. It is essential to step up preparations for diverting floods and storing water.
4. The meteorological and hydrological departments must seriously do well in weather forecasts and pay close attention to the changes in weather. They must serve as assistants to leaders.

is also imperative to strengthen propaganda and public security work, to teach cadres and the masses to take the overall situation into consideration, to abide by discipline, to carry toward the spirit of fearing no fatigue and boldly making sacrifices, and to do everything possible to win victory in the struggle against floods.

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HUBEI

BRIEFS

PRODUCTION RELIEF WORK--Hubei has done a good job in relief through production following the serious natural disasters of this year. By late August, the province had drained 15.8 billion cubic meters of water from flooded fields and saved the crops on 11 million mu of waterlogged land. Many damaged fields and water conservation facilities have been repaired to ensure the needs of the late autumn crops. Temporary housing has been provided for some 500,000 people evacuated from disaster areas and proper arrangements have been made for their food, clothing and medical treatment. Many houses have also been repaired. Repairs have been completed on most damaged roads, bridges and power and telecommunications lines. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 HK]

RICE PROCUREMENT--The province has done well in the procurement of early and mid-season rice. Up to 28 September, some 1.98 billion jin of rice have been put in storage throughout the province, accounting for 79.4 percent of the total annual quota and representing an increase of 90 million jin as compared with the same period last year. [Summary] [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

CSO: 4007/246

BRIEFS

FOODSTUFF INDUSTRY MEETING--The Hunan Provincial Economic Committee held a meeting on developing foodstuff industry on 23 September. At the meeting, responsible comrades of the provincial Economic Committee proposed that it is necessary to turn Hunan--a land of fish and rice--into a land of foodstuff industry. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has quickly developed foodstuff industry. The province's foodstuff industrial output value last year was 15 percent more than in 1981. However, as the province abounds in agricultural and sideline products, its foodstuff industry should have developed more greatly. The provincial Economic Committee proposed that it is essential to correct the guiding ideology and to transform the existing management system. [Summary] [HK031000 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Sep 83]

CSO: 4007/246

TONGHUA PREFECTURE TRANSFORMS COMMUNE SYSTEM

SK090307 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent (Wang Shuyuan), on the eve of National Day, Tonghua Prefecture, Jilin Province, successfully completed transforming the people's commune system. The prefecture established 706 township people's governments. Each township will set up economic systems. The prefecture also established more than 1,600 villagers' committees. By adopting measures suitable to local conditions, the prefecture changed former production brigades and teams into agricultural production joint cooperatives and cooperatives so that political power at grassroots levels can meet the situation prevailing in rural areas after the enforcement of contracting systems.

In conducting the reform of the people's commune system, the prefecture has upheld the key task of building leading bodies. By adopting various measures such as accepting democratic recommendations, selecting or recruiting cadres into training classes and employing capable personnel, the prefecture assigned a large number of middle-aged and young cadres to township leading bodies, bringing about initial changes of the age and cultural level structure in the former leading bodies of communes and production brigades and teams.

The success achieved by the prefecture in transforming the people's commune system has initially shown the superiority of the policy of the commune authorities dividing work has better dealt with the relationship between the economic system and the economic work, has brought into line the production work in rural areas, and has accelerated the progress in developing rural economy. In conducting systematic reforms in rural areas, various township in the prefecture also have generally formulated regulations and rules to define the tasks and methods of the township party committees and detailed regulations for the township people's governments. They have worked out regulations of agriculture-industry-commerce general companies and written pledges for peasants, bringing about a new ROK order in the rural areas of the prefecture.

CSO: 4007/248

BRIEFS

CITY GRAIN PRODUCTION--Liayuanyang City in Jilin reaped another bumper harvest this year after 5 years of successive good harvests. According to initial statistics, grain output may exceed 800 million jin, more than 20 percent greater than in 1982. All the 22 communes in the city registered increases, ranging from 20 to 70 percent. A large number of production team doubled their production. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Oct 83 SK]

BEET PRODUCTION--Jilin Province reaped a bumper beet harvest this year. Total output is expected to exceed 2 billion jin, 660 million jin more than in 1982, and per mu yield is expected to be 2,000 jin, an advanced domestic level. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 4 Oct 83 SK]

YEAR-BEET PRODUCTION--According to a circular issued by the Jilin Provincial government on beet procurement and sugar refining, the province's beet production is expected to reach around 2 billion jin. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Oct 83 SK]

GINSENG PROCUREMENT CIRCULAR--The Jilin Provincial Party Committee and Government recently issued an emergency circular on ginseng procurement. The circular states that this year's ginseng procurement tasks should be properly adjusted. It states: Ginseng within the procurement quotas assigned by the state should be managed, allocated, and distributed in a unified way by the provincial ginseng and antler company. Approval should be obtained from the company before shipping ginseng to other provinces. Units below the county level are not permitted to sell ginseng to other provinces. Anyone who violates the regulation should be sternly dealt with. [Summary] Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

CSD: 4007/246

BRIEFS

AFFORESTATION--From January to July, Liaoning Province afforested 1.9 million mu. By the end of June, it had fulfilled 99 percent of its annual afforestation target. So far the province has allocated 10 million mu of private hill to peasants. Since autumn 1981, Chaoyang Prefecture has afforested 2.93 million mu of barren hills and waste beaches, built 7,430 li of farmland shelterbelts, planted 49.34 million trees along roads and ditches and around houses and villages, and planted 2,700 li of trees along highways. Benxi County has afforested 360,000 mu over the past 3 years. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

PRODUCTION CONTRACTED HOUSEHOLDS--Liaoning Province has scored marked achievements in developing specialized households and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation. As of now, the province has 1.32 million households of these two kinds, which account for 25 percent of the total number of farming households throughout the province and an 175 percent increase over the figure of the 1982 autumn period. [Excerpt] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 83 p 1 SK]

GRAIN, SOYBEAN OUTPUT--Tieling Prefecture, Liaoning Province, reaped a bumper agricultural harvest in 1983. The total grain and soybean output is expected to exceed 6 billion jin, an increase of 30 percent over 1981. The amount of marketable grain to be marketed to the state will exceed 1.2 billion jin, an increase of 50 percent over 1982 and 40 percent over 1981. [Excerpt] [SK021114 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83]

GINNED COTTON PROCUREMENT--Liaoning Province reaped a bumper cotton harvest from its 800,000 mu of cotton fields. So far, it has procured 201,846 dan of new ginned cotton, an increase of 130,000 dan over the corresponding 1982 period. All ginned cotton procured were of first and second class. [Excerpts] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83 SK]

AFFORESTATION--From January to July, Liaoning Province afforested 1.9 million mu. By the end of June, it had fulfilled 99 percent of its annual afforestation target. So far the province has allocated 10 million mu of private hill to peasants. Since autumn 1981, Chaoyang Prefecture has afforested 2.93 million mu of barren hills and waste beaches, built 7,430 li of farmland shelterbelts, planted 49.34 million trees along roads and ditches and around houses and villages, and planted 2,700 li of trees along highways. Benxi County has afforested 360,000 mu over the past 3 years. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83 SK]

1983, 100 million mu of land were brought into cultivation in the province. At the same time, the province's output of grain increased 10.6%. This year, 100 million mu, accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total acreage of arable land throughout the province, therefore, is covered by the new agricultural service. [In Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Liaoning Province has scored marked achievements in sowing rubber grass on dry land. Since 1981, the province has planted more than 500,000 mu of rubber grass in dry areas, including Chaoxian and Tuanhe districts in Fuxin County. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Chinese 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SF]

COTTON HARVEST PROJECT--Fuzhou City in Liaoning reaped a good cotton harvest from 110,000 mu of cotton fields. Per mu yield of ginned cotton was more than 100 catties. As of 4 October, the city had overfulfilled its cotton procurement task of 10,400 dan. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Chinese 1100 GMT 4 Oct 83 SF]

WATER RESERVE--Thanks to the increase of water reserve this year, Liaoning Province is now to relieve its water shortage which lasted for 7 years. According to data released by the departments concerned as of 6 September, the water storage, throughout the province had 3,369.5 billion cubic meters of water, a 50 per cent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1982 period. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Sep 83 p 1 SF]

WATER RESERVE--On 11 September, a ceremony was held at the worksite of the Shuanghe Reservoir in Liaoning to mark the water storage of the reservoir. The reservoir was completed on 26 August and as of 11 September had stored 450 million cubic meters of water. The water level had reached the height of 36.3 meters as of 11 September. The water is to be supplied to Dalian City to solve the water shortage. [Summary] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 SF]

GOVERNMENT--The (Tangpu) Township People's Government in Fuxin Hui and Man Nationality Autonomous County--the first township people's government in Fuxin City--was officially established on 18 September. [Text] [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Sep 83 SF]

600 4/2/84

BRIEFS

GRASS PLANTING--The Civil Aviation General Administration recently planted 390,000 mu of forage grass on Bairin Right Banner's moving and semimoving sand lines and serious deteriorated grasslands by airplanes. The rate of emergence reached 60 percent. Planting forage grass on moving sand lines is conducive to preventing sand from drifting away. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83]

GRAIN HARVEST--Jilrem League, one of the key grain producing areas in Nei Mongol Region, is expected to harvest 2.3 billion jin of grain. The output of grain, oil-bearing crops, and cash crops will each be an all-time high. The output of wheat will reach 128 million jin, that of beets, 170,000 tons, and oil-bearing seeds, 130 million jin. It is expected that the procurement of oil-bearing seeds will exceed 100 million jin. The total agricultural output of Tongliao County in Jilrem League will reach 530 million jin, an increase of over 20 percent over the same period of 1982. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83 SK]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Hulun Buir League, Nei Mongol Region, has scored good achievements in raising dairy cattle. At present, this league has more than 130,000 head of dairy cattle with an output value accounting for 20 percent of the total output value from animal husbandry. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Mongol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Sep 83 SK]

CIO 4067/246

BRIEF

FOR THE GREAT TREES. To implement the spirit of Compte the following, in developing the great northwest and promote the planting of trees and grass in the province, Governor Li Qiangwei and Xu Shandong organized a forum of experts yesterday afternoon to give their views and put forward plans for developing the great northwest and southern Shensi. The experts put forward the following views on sowing grass and trees. Governor Li organized and presided over the views, and hoped that they would write more articles and big noisy treatise, so as to enable the leaders, the cadres, and the masses to understand the great significance of planting grass and trees. He proposed that such meetings should be held regularly in the future. [Summary] (Xian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 9/20 (MT 8 Oct 53 HK)

100-400758

SHANDONG ARTICLE CALLS FOR DRY FARMING

REF ID: A1101 DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 83 p. 1

Article by Wang Hyun [3769 0679 7189] carried on "Rural Work Discussion" column: "Adopt Dry Farming When Irrigation Farming Does Not Work"--on paper [critique of dry farming technique]

Extract: In order to conquer drought, the people of our province, for many years, have done a great amount of work to build water conservancy works, improve land by plowing, harrowing and leveling, building terraced fields, adding more fertilizer. Thanks to their arduous labor which was given through cost, the province's irrigated areas have increased by more than 10 times. This has performed a great role in resisting natural adversities and facilitating agricultural increase.

However, owing to our deep-rooted idea of laying more emphasis on water conservancy than on dry farming, some localities stress the achievement of "one mu of irrigated land per capita" irrespective of their water sources, thus neglecting dry farming. As a result, in places where ground water resources are rare drought still exists, the land infertile and the output low despite much efforts and investment. The province's dry, infertile and low-yielding wheatfields amount to nearly half of its total wheatfields, but their output amounts to only around 30 percent of the total. In addition, output of these wheatfields varies greatly every year. We experienced 13 years of spring drought in the 34 years since the founding of the PRC. Each year more than 20 million mu was afflicted. The stability of wheat output was seriously affected. The output of 1 year might be 2, 3 or 5 billion jin higher or lower than the next. This should be attributed to the dry, infertile and low-yielding fields. Therefore, these dry, infertile and low-yielding fields have a great potential in wheat production. Under normal weather conditions, it is possible to increase per mu yield by 100, 200 or 300 jin if dry farming measures are adopted in line with the characteristics of the dry and infertile land. If increasing by 100 jin per mu, 2.5 billion jin more will be reaped from the province's 25 million mu of dry and infertile fields. If increasing by 200 jin per mu, 5 billion jin more will be reaped. This is a great figure meriting our attention. If we want to achieve sustained wheat growth, we should increase the yields of dry, infertile and low-yielding fields in addition to paying attention to overall production growth. If more efforts are put in high-yielding fields to the neglect of dry, infertile and low-yielding fields, not only will production growth be limited but also production costs will increase and the economic benefits will decline.

MAJOR SOCIAL CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN SHANDONG

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0218 GMT 6 Oct 83

[by reporter Chen Beijiang]

[Excerpt] Jinan, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The leadership in Shandong Province has conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the No 1 document of the CPC Central Committee since the beginning of this year and has brought new vitality to the rural area. Five great changes have taken place in Shandong's rural areas.

1. The contract system of linking remuneration with output is steadily being improved. The system has been extended from Shandong's northwestern areas, where economic development was relatively slow, to more developed areas.

Currently 99.6 percent of all production teams in this province have implemented the contract system of linking remuneration with output. Contracts are not limited to planting crops. They now include forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation, fishery, operation and management of agricultural machinery and farmland improvement facilities, and reclamation and utilization of barren mountains, unused water resources and wasteland.

2. New steps have been taken in promoting various reform work in the rural areas.

3. Private commercial production is developing rapidly in the rural areas.

4. Agricultural production has developed steadily on the basis of a stabilized acreage of grain crops. The peasants in the province have reaped another bumper harvest of grain and cotton. The total output of summer grain is more than 9 million jin over that of the last year.

5. The building of a spiritual civilization has created a new situation in the rural areas.

END: 1001/148

BRIEFS

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Shandong Province has reaped a bumper cotton harvest this year. As of 25 September, the province had marketed 7.769 million dan of new cotton to the state, an increase of 207 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83 SK]

WHEAT SOWING--As of 28 September, Shandong Province had sown 8.37 million mu of wheat. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 83 SK]

COTTON HARVEST--Japan, 27 Sep (XINHUA)--Shandong Province reaped a bumper harvest of cotton for the 4th year in a row this year. As of 25 September, the province had sold to the state 4.77 million dan of new cotton, 2.7 times as much as the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 27 Sep 83 OW]

COTTON PROCUREMENT--Huimin Prefecture, Shandong Province, has well prepared for procuring cotton. As for 23 September, the prefecture procured 434,000 mu of ginned cotton, a 35 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1982 period. [Excerpt] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

CGN: 3007/248

SHANXI GOVERNMENT ISSUES NOTICE SUPPORTING 'TWO HOUSEHOLDS'

From: SHANXI RIBAO In Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

[The Provincial People's Government Issues a Notice Requesting Each Area To Support the "Two Households'" Development and Safeguard the Rights and Interests of the "Two Households"]

[Text] Many specialized households and priority households (called "Two Households" for short) have appeared in the rural areas, and have given impetus to the transformation of a self-sufficient and semiself-sufficient rural economy to a commodity economy and from traditional agriculture to specialized agriculture. This is the new form of socialist management in agriculture, which has broad prospects and great vitality. But in the course of their development, the "Two Households" have run into a few problems which have affected the increase of their enthusiasm to get rich by way of hard work and to further develop their production. Due to this fact the provincial people's government issued a notice a few days ago requesting each area to support the "Two Households'" development and to safeguard the rights and interests of the "Two Households," to develop society's productive forces and to create a new situation in the development of agricultural production in our province.

The provincial government in its "Notice regarding several problems in supporting and safeguarding the development of the 'Two Households'" pointed out: the "Two Households," depending on labor to create more value, not only will increase their own income but also increase the wealth of the society. What they gain for their labors is rightful, lawful and should receive the protection of the law. We must set a glorious new trend among the broad masses to get rich through labor. We must vigorously encourage the peasants to make contract to bring river basins under control, widely build small-scale water conservancy projects, build and repair bridges, and let he who invests profit from it continue to do so over a long term. We must encourage the development of commodity grain specialized households. The grain departments must satisfy peasant's demand by selling surplus grain and facilitating the purchase, transportation and accounting involved. The "Two Households," in accordance to the needs of production and development and on the basis of voluntarism, equality and mutual benefit, can carry out multiple diversification projects in the areas of labor, capital, supply and marketing, storing and transportation, and technical services. As for the formality and the scale of the

Finally, these would be for the households to decide. Administrative orders and regulations must allow the "Two Households" to integrate or not to integrate into state enterprises. We must allow the "Two Households" to employ helpers, skilled workers, take apprentices, manage large and medium-sized agricultural machines and tools as well as means of transportation; sell their agricultural and sideline products (except cotton) on the agricultural trading market after meeting the centralized and assigned procurement requirements, and participate in the regulation of the market. We must also allow these households to set up specialized companies, trade warehouses, and service networks; and engage in long-distance transporting and selling within policy limits. In bank loans and state investments in special projects, the operational expenses as well as the experiment expenses of every major operations department, should focus on the production development of the "Two Households" and making the most of the production cost used. Concerned department should proactively organize supplying on a priority basis, the sources of the materials according to the need of the "Two Households": improved varieties, new fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural machines and tools and other production materials. State-run commercial enterprises and supply and marketing organizations must purchase the "Two Households'" products on time and at fair prices, help these households to open up markets. The scientific, technological and technical operational departments should further promote the technical contract responsibility system and help the "Two Households" to raise their standards of production, to enthusiastically develop the technical industry, relay scientific and technological information, teach and pass on production techniques and engage in specialized training. They must cordially support the mass-oriented science popularization associations and technical organizations that do good work. Each department concerned should take the initiative to provide the "Two Households" with social services such as supply and facilities, market information, developing livestock insurance against disease, supplying compound feed, maintaining, repairing, housing, processing and transporting agricultural machines and tools. All the contracts signed by the units concerned and by the "Two Households" have the force of law. No person may change or discontinue them on his own.

The "Notice" emphasizes that we must protect the interests of the "Two Households." The tax department must tax the taxable "Two Households" according to the accounts. For those having problems establishing accounts, can adopt financial democratic evaluation and decision, a fixed time and quota of procurement. The procurement departments in purchasing agricultural and sideline products, are not allowed to force down the price or the grade rating or to lower the price in a disguised form. Communes and brigades may not share, divide or apportion work beyond what the contract calls for; they may not in the name of "promoting style" ask the "Two Households" to set up a welfare project. Cadres are not allowed to use their power to extort, either openly or secretly, the property of the "Two Households." The cadres are not allowed to attack, on a pretext, or exact revenge of the "Two Households," to usurp, embezzle, or cut off and keep the "Two Households'" awards and prizes, or specially supplied materials and funds. Violators will be given disciplinary and economic penalties; their seriousness varying from case to case. The public departments at the various levels must vigorously investigate and solve criminal cases in which the "Two Households" are intimidated, extorted and robbed, carrying out penalties in timely fashion as prescribed by law.

"The time for the revolution is now at hand. We must now make up our minds about the "Threefold State," or "Threefold Union," and the "Threefold Federation." The "Threefold State" is the best model for politics, religion, and labor. It consists of three powers, the church, the state, and the state's people, and the church is the power of the state, not of setting the people aside. The state is the power of the collective economy, not leaving the people aside, but merely separating and isolating the people and property. This should vigorously complete the state taxes, to raise the population and retain enough for the collective.

MEETING ON PLANTING TREES ON TAIHENG SHAN HELD

in 1983 TAIHUAN CHANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 Sep 83 p 1

(Xinhua) Planting trees on Taiheng Shan is our province's strategic task in the course of economic construction. At a special meeting held by the provincial forestry department from 10 to 14 September, forestry scientific and technical workers who came from inside and outside the province appraised the situation.

Delegates attending the meeting held that at present the coal output of Taiheng Shan is already sufficient for over one-third of the province's total. By the year 2000, some 1.25 million cubic meters of timber will be needed annually. At present, most of the timber is imported from other provinces. From a long-term view, we must actively plant trees in order to achieve self-sufficiency in timber. Planting trees on Taiheng Shan is of great importance in improving the ecological environment of this area, speeding up the development of agriculture and animal husbandry and raising the living standards of the people.

Delegates attending the meeting pointed out that in the course of planting trees on Taiheng Shan, special attention must be paid to conserve water and soil and to build protection forests. While devising plans for building forests, we must give consideration to the natural socialist economic conditions and the needs of the state and the people, suit measures to local conditions, proceed from the viewpoint of large-scale agriculture and give overall consideration to not only meeting the needs of improving the ecological conditions but also encouraging the production of timber and improving the livelihood of the local people. While mapping out plans for three varieties, we must give first consideration to using local tree varieties and varieties which had been imported and proved to be successful and must, persist in the principle of planting trees and shrubs, planting both coniferous trees and broadleaf trees and giving equal consideration to building timber and economic forests. We must strive to raise the rate of forest-covered area of Taiheng Shan from the present 13 percent to 30 percent by the year 2000.

MAN 1

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--Agriculture and animal husbandry in the province have recorded another bumper harvest for the third year in succession. According to recent statistics, 6 of the 11 cities and prefectures, and 65 of 111 counties, cities, and districts have increased production compared with last year. Gross output of grain in the province this year is expected to be around 16.4 billion jin, the second largest in history. Output of summer grain was 5.16 billion jin. There is an increase of 104,000 head of livestock. The gross output of pork, beef, and mutton will reach 400 million jin, an increase of 27 million jin from last year, and there is a remarkable increase in chickens and rabbits too. The agricultural gross income of the whole province is expected to be 6.15 billion yuan. Average net income of peasants will reach between 220 and 250 yuan. At present there are 1.3 million specialized households in the province, accounting for 26.8 percent of the total number of peasant households, an increase of 80.8 percent from last year. [Summary] [HK301132 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 83]

CGO: 40577/246

CHENGDU: AGRICULTURAL CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION URGED

CHENGDU SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

Editorial: "Persistently Do Well in Promoting Agricultural Capital Construction to Meet the Demands of the New Situation"

[Cont] The provincial conference on agricultural capital construction called by the provincial people's government made concrete arrangements for the proper conduct of agricultural capital construction in a situation where the contract responsibility system linked with production involving chiefly operations on a household basis is being practiced. All areas must seriously uphold the spirit of the conference, persist in doing a good job of agricultural capital construction, create congenial ecological environments, pave the way for a continuous increase in agricultural production, and lay a good foundation for the realization of the strategic goal of quadrupling total annual industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century.

Over the past few years, various parts of our province have persistently carried out agricultural capital construction. Relatively satisfactory results have been achieved. There have also emerged a number of models which perform well in agricultural capital construction to meet the needs of the new rural situation. But as far as the whole province is concerned, development is not balanced. Compared with development in other aspects of agriculture, the development of agricultural capital construction is relatively slow. More attention is not paid to things that should and can be done. The responsibility system for the management of certain irrigation projects is not carried out with adequate strictness. Full play is not given to their role. The main factor responsible for such a situation is that given an increase in agricultural production from year to year, some comrades have cherished the illusion that the handling of agricultural capital construction is a matter of no consequence. They have paid scant attention to the study of the new situation and have failed seriously to introduce new experiences. They have overestimated the difficulties confronting the conduct of agricultural capital construction chiefly on a household basis. They do not have an adequate understanding of the hidden vigor in the masses demanding a change in production conditions. Therefore, they relax in the exercise of leadership and let things take their course. If no immediate action is taken to change such a situation, an adverse effect will be produced on agricultural development at present and for a relatively long period of time to come.

in agricultural production, agricultural capital construction is an important measure for the overall development of agriculture. For this reason, the party and the government have always stressed the importance of carrying out agricultural capital construction. Both the resolution of the 12th National Party Congress and the Government Work Report at the beginning of the 6th NPC stressed that we must continue to strengthen agricultural capital construction. Since the founding of the state, under the leadership of the party and the government, various parts of our province have done a large amount of work. Production conditions have improved, to a certain degree. The ability to combat natural disasters has been strengthened. In the past few years, despite frequent natural disasters such as floods and droughts, large increases in agricultural production have been chalked up year after year. Apart from the role that party policy with its might and power and technology play, a great effect has been produced by the agricultural capital construction projects built in the past. In fact, agricultural capital construction is also an important part of scientific farming. If we are not keen on improving drainage and irrigation facilities, improving the soil, water and soil conserving and creating good ecological environment, great difficulties will be encountered in carrying out scientific farming by introducing cultivation techniques to increase yields. Clearly, we must treat the handling of agricultural capital construction as a matter of consequence. At present, given an increase in agricultural production year to year, we must guarantee the continuous growth of agriculture to meet the need to constantly tap the potential in various fields. To persist in properly carrying out agricultural capital construction is an important aspect of the effort to fully realize the potential of agriculture. From a long-term point of view, agricultural capital construction not only directly serves the development of agricultural production and the enlivening of the rural economy but also provides a series of lasting beneficial social results. It helps in the protecting, utilizing, and exploiting of natural resources and the maintenance of agricultural balance. It helps the development of the whole national economy. It is also in improving and raising the level of the people in their material and cultural lives. It can be seen that to persist in carrying out agricultural capital construction is an indispensable factor in achieving the goal of quadrupling total industrial and agricultural output by the end of the century. It is also a very good thing that benefits the present generation and all generations to come. We can never show any hesitation in committing with a great deed of socialist construction.

The agricultural production responsibility system closely links the results of production with individual interests. To seek an increase in production and output, the peasants cherish their land all the more and pay attention to the economic yield of land. Therefore, they are also willing to devote a given amount of their free labor and money to improving production conditions. With the continuous consolidation and improvement of the agricultural contracted responsibility system linked with production, the rural economy has shown rapid growth. The peasants have a little more surplus labor and a given amount of idle money. All this provides new favorable conditions for handling agricultural capital construction with still greater success. At present, the peasants of certain areas have adopted the method of individual households or several households combining, taking up soil improvement programs, building or repairing

small gardens, operating orchards and mulberry fields, raising fish ponds, and so on and so forth. The situation of agricultural capital construction is very favorable. But it should be noted that the new situation has brought with it certain new problems urgently calling for solution. For example, there are work programs that must be organized by communes and brigades and by groups in a unified manner. How should we raise capital and organize workers? Some peasants have concerned themselves with only local and not long-term interests. Or, they are afraid of being involved in collectivization and the indiscriminate transfer of resources, which may pass to others. They are therefore, unwilling to contribute labor and money. Rural cadres and brigade cadres are incapable of distinguishing between rural and urban burdens and do not dare to demand money and labor from the masses. All these problems can be solved completely, so long as we are clear about the investigation and studies, clearly distinguishing between what is right and what is wrong, sum up experiences in practice, and then work hard. We must make the masses of rural cadres and people understand that in carrying out agricultural capital construction now, we must pay attention to labor results and come down to earth. We must refrain from taking a vulgar or mechanistic formalism. So long as we act according to the rational and scientific principle of doing what we are capable of, exchanging at equal effort and getting the same benefit share the burden, there will not appear the phenomenon of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources. There will therefore be an additional burden imposed on the peasants.

In agricultural capital construction, we have have a clear idea of the main target of attack. Most of our province's cultivated acreage is distributed in mountainous areas. Many communes and brigades of these areas have no reliable supply of irrigation water, have mostly low-yield and瘠薄 (thin) land for cultivation, and have a very low rate of forest cover. The main task is to carry out irrigation projects, transforming land, I provide, by planting trees. Those areas assured of adequate water supplies must convert winter pasturage fields in a planned and systematic manner as far as possible into forest land. The large number of mountainous areas must vigorously carry on growing trees and grass and seek to restore and increase the forest-covered areas. At the same time, they must properly build fundamental agricultural fields and gradually stop cultivating sloping areas, so that the latter can once again for forests again. Concerning the agricultural capital construction effort in Suzhou (Suzhou, three prefectures), apart from afforestation, the growing of grass must be taken as a present problem of attention. The flat areas of plains must devote energetic efforts to transforming low-lying, wet fields, building irrigation canals, and so on and other construction projects. In a word, we must have a unified and comprehensive control of mountains, water, fields, forests, and grass, and each must also have its own points of emphasis. The methods and patterns of agricultural capital construction must also be tailored to local features and be varied and flexible. Under unified plans, we must combine unified arrangements with individual arrangements. Where individual householders are the unit, we must operate on a household basis. Where several households unite together, we must operate jointly. Where operations must be handled by the district, the commune, and the brigade, unified arrangements must be made by these parties concerned and carried out separately.

BRITISH

CHONGMING (XINHUA) Sichuan Province has reaped a bumper harvest from its 4.5 million mu of mid-season rice, with total output expected to reach 35 million jin, a rise of 1 billion jin over last year. Over 20 million mu of the crop were sown to hybrid strains. [Summary] [EX30113] Chengdu Sichuan Province, China, 1976 (XINHUA, 25 Sep 76)

CHINA

TIANJIN

TIANJIN LEADERS SUM UP LUANHE PROJECT EXPERIENCE

WA/WZ/11 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0736 29 Sep 83

[By reporter Fan Yinhua]

[Text] Tianjin, 29 Sep (XINHUA)--In recently summing up the experience of building the project of diverting Luanhe River water to Tianjin, leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal People's Government said that the success of this project is a paean of large-scale socialist cooperation **and** of national support for key construction projects.

In the course of surveying, designing and building the project, the North China, Northeast China, Northwest China and Southwest China branches of the China Municipal Engineering Designing Institute; the No 3 Designing Institute of the Ministry of Railways; the Beijing Designing Institute under the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power; Beijing University, Tianjin University and the Beijing Machinery Construction Corporation dispatched capable surveyors, designers, scientists and workers to take part in construction. More than 1,300 sets of equipment were used in the entire project. They were manufactured by more than 60 enterprises of 19 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in the nation. The people of Qianxi and Zunhua Counties in Hebei in particular contributed to the project by supporting it in many ways. Some 50,000 peasants moved out of their homes to settle in other areas in the course of building the Panjiakou and Dahedding reservoirs and the related water diversion project.

Leading comrades of Tianjin Municipality cited three experiences they gained in building the Luanhe River diversion project:

First, transprovincial, transmunicipal and transdepartmental cooperation would have been difficult without the effective guidance and coordination of the relevant central departments. In the course of building the project, Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Qian Zhenying came to Tianjin many times to timely coordinate the solution of problems of common concern involving Tianjin and Hebei. He successfully solved many major problems concerning division of labor in building and administering the water diversion project, the fundamental methods of requisitioning land for the construction of the project and the time for military construction units to move into various work sites, thus making it possible for the project to be completed ahead of schedule. The

units of water conservancy and power, of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and of geology and Minerals rendered valuable assistance in this regard. Leading engineers, designers and workers, to ensure the successful completion of this project, it was absolutely necessary that those units that had been assigned very heavy tasks were put under the unified deployment of the departments in charge at the central level.

Second, the units participating in this project took the initiative in seeking the support of other cooperating units. The project command dispatched its representatives 16 times to relevant central departments to report on the progress of the project and to seek assistance; took the initiative in inviting leading comrades, who came to Tianjin to attend specialized national meetings and fulfilling materials, supplies and railway transportation service and tour various work sites of the project while briefing them on the progress of the project and on what materials were needed for the project in order to win direct support in the field of material supply and transportation service; also dispatched its representatives to other cities and provinces to brief relevant units that served the project on the progress of the project and to hold relevant and meticulous consultations - even in order to seek their cooperation in supplying the necessary equipment at work sites on time or a cost of less.

Third, the principle of mutual benefit must be observed in cooperation. In consideration of the economic interests of the cooperating units, gratuities were generally avoided. On this question, fair consideration should be given to all units, big or small. It is necessary to do meticulous work and adopt a responsible attitude in solving problems involving the masses' interests. For example, in solving the problem of resettling people after their land was requisitioned for construction of the project, leading comrades of the municipal government met several times with leading comrades of the relevant counties in Hebei Province to discuss resettlement plans. The municipal government did its best to satisfy reasonable demands and took the initiative in solving real difficulties.

BRIEFS

RECORD WHEAT HARVEST--Urumqi, 15 Sep (XINHUA)--The production and construction corps in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region reports a record wheat harvest of 650,000 tons on 266,000 hectares, 10 percent more than last year. This is the result of the spreading job responsibility system which links wages with output and of scientific farming in the 11 agricultural divisions. [Text] [UW151323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 15 Sep 83]

'FIVE-GOOD CONSTRUCTION' PURSUED--According to XINJIANG RIBAO, Xinjiang has scored new success in five-good construction in the rural areas since the Third Plenary Session. This has played a positive role in achieving bumper harvests for 6 years in succession. Efforts will be made to score still greater success in the drive in the coming winter and spring. "Xinjiang's rural five-good construction was pioneered by Comrade Wang Enmao in the 1960's. As a result of the efforts of cadres and peasants of all nationalities, during this decade 320 communes completed their five-good plans, accounting for 60 percent of the total number of communes in the region. Five-good construction suffered serious damage during the 10 years of turmoil. However new developments have been gained since the Third Plenary Session. According to statistics of departments concerned, in the 4 years from 1979 to 1982, the region constructed and completed 2.46 million mu of (?raised) fields, 15,600 km of irrigation channels, 12,600 km of roads and 470,000 mu of tree shelter-belt. In addition 320,000 peasant households moved into new houses." During 1982, the region treated 6 million mu of alkaline land, 28 percent more than in 1978. [Summary] [HK080621 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Sep 83]

AT FIGHT DESERTS--Since its establishment 24 years ago, farm No 1050 of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps has been planting trees and carrying out afforestation to resist wind and sand erosion. Now the farm has built an oasis covering an area of about 200 square kilometers, thus providing new experience for transforming deserts. Their experience has aroused great interest and attention from scholars and experts at home and abroad. Since its establishment in 1958, staff and workers of the farm have diverted water from the Tianshan Mountain to plant trees and build sand barriers and windbreaks. During the past 24 years they have planted trees on 30,000 mu of land and the coverage of arable land account for 10 percent of the total land. U.S. satellites first photographed the oasis of farm No 150 in 1980. With the picture, some U.S. scholars later came to the farm to make an inspection. Since then, desert experts and scholars from about 10 countries and organizations, including the United Nations, Japan, Australia, and Kuwait, have come to the oasis one after another to make inspections. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 83 HK]

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